FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL NOTES.

General Butler, in reply to a letter from John B. Alley, asking him his purposes and views with regard to the next Governorship of Massachusetts, says: "In view of the importance of the national contest, I shall not allow my name to be used in the canvass for Governor, nor in any manner to the detriment of the Republican cause."

Senator Sumner was in New York yesterday *en route* to Boston, and visited the Liberal headquarters. He declined to speak there, his health being anything but good. He has not promised to speak in Boston, his tour being merely for health. He will probably be unable to speak in Maine.

It is stated that Gen. Hillyer announces his determination to accept the wager of ten thousand dollars offered in the New York *Daily News* that Greeley will be elected, and will also wager the value of a house and lot in Harlem —two to one—on Grant.

It is understood that Edmund Baxter will yield to the call upon him and become a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, against John C. Brown, the Democratic nominee. Both served in the rebel army, Brown as a General and Baxter as a Captain. Baxter, since the war, has been Liberal in his views, and is a supporter of Greeley. He is brought into the field by the Liberals, who do not like the present position of affairs, believing that the Democrats are not disposed to deal fairly with them. Governor Brown is for Greeley, and favors maintaining the Democratic organization. He also has been Liberal in his views. With Brown and Baxter as the candidates, the canvass will be lively. Both are able men and adroit speakers.

The New York Democratic State Central Committee met in Saratoga yesterday, and resolved to hold the State Convention at Syracuse on the 4th of September next. The vacancies in the committee from the First Judicial District were filled by the choice of John Kelly and Jas. S. Thayer. General Cochrane and Alfred Wilkinson, Chairman and Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee, were present, and concurred in the above mentioned time and place for their State Convention.

A call has been issued, signed by Wm. Dean, recently chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Delaware, for the election of delegates to represent the State in the Louisville Convention. Mr. Dean has also organized a straight-out Democratic club, and a large number of Democrats, it is claimed, are ready to join it.

A large audience assembled last evening in Worcester, Massachusetts, to hear Hon. George F. Hoar on the issues of the present campaign. He spoke admirably, and with great effect for nearly two hours. After a brief review of the record of the Republican party, he presented a contrast of the candidates for President and Vice President, greatly to the advantage of Grant and Wilson. A portion of his speech was devoted to a sharp and searching review of some of the recent utterances of Sumner, of whom, nevertheless, he spoke kindly.

Two very large and enthusiastic political meetings were held in Indianapolis last night. The Republicans assembled at the wigwam, being addressed by Gen. John H. Harlan, of Kentucky, and the Democrats by Hon. Carl Schurz, at the State House.

Notwithstanding the great demonstrations of both parties in Terre Haute, Ind., on Monday night, the political excitement continues unabated. Colonel R. W. Thompson last evening addressed a very large crowd at the Republican wigwam.

The Republican Convention of the Third District of Michigan yesterday nominated Hon. George Willard, of Calhoun county, for Congress.

General Logan addressed a Republican meeting at the Court House in Cairo last night. The attendance was large, many being unable to gain admission.

Emerson Ethridge, in a letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, comes out in favor of Horace Greeley.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley addressed a large Grant meeting in San Francisco last evening.

Harvey Myers was yesterday nominated for Congress at the Republican Convention of the Sixth Kentucky district, held at Covington. Mr. Myers is a law partner of Senator Stevenson. He will have no opponents, both Democrats, who will divide the vote against him.

A Lowell (Mass.) dispatch says that General Butler and Secretary Boutwell addressed a political meeting in that city last Monday evening.

It is expected that the political discussion between the colored men, Saunders (Greeley) and Garnett (Grant), will take place on Thursday evening. A challenge has been sent by Saunders to Rev. W. F. Butler (Grant), colored, inviting him to meet his colleague, George H. Hatten (Greeley), in a like manner.

The Executive Committee of the New York German Central Greeley Association organized on Monday. Mr. Anthony Eickhoff, of the *New Yorker Journal*, was elected President.

Senator Wilson returned to New York on Monday from Indiana. He says he was surprised at the political enthusiastic earnestness which he had seen in Indiana.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter from Gratz Brown, addressed to Governor English, of Connecticut, in which he alleges that a certain statement, so far as it relates to himself, is very erroneous, and so far as it implies that his habits are intemperate, is unwarranted.

There are three Welsh weekly papers published in the United States—the *Drych*, published at Utica, New York (which has always claimed to be independent in politics); *Baner America*, published at Scranton, Pennsylvania, which has waved the Republican flag at its masthead since its first issue, and the *Negesydd*, published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All are now laboring for the re-election of "the man who shaved and not for the man who baffled Jeff Davis."

The Republicans of Fayette county, Kentucky, elected their ticket at the election last Monday week by 280 majority. The Lexington *Gazette* (Greeley), commenting on the result, says:

"The election demonstrates that the negroes are more numerous than the white voters, and that they have arrayed themselves in a solid body against their former masters and present employers. This shows the necessity of securing some other labor which will not array itself in hostility to the owners of the soil and the payers of taxes. Negroes will soon lose their importance, and the outgoing of Grant will out-go likewise the political consequence of Mr. Nigger. Except for the local inconvenience, and this can be corrected in several ways, we are glad that the darkies have put themselves in antagonism to the Greeley ticket, for it needed this ingratitude to cure the old Abolitionist of his fanaticism. Strip him of this, and the way the negroes have turned their backs on their first and fastest friend, will do it, if anything in the world can, tear the scales from his eyes, and we firmly believe that he will make one of the best Presidents that has ever occupied the place."

The spirit of this is respectfully submitted to the Hon. Charles Sumner for his most prayerful consideration.

Henry Ward Beecher, who can use as strong language as any man, does not like the way the campaign is conducted. He says in the *Christian Union*: "The prospects are that the first Presidential canvass for twenty years which offers no justification or occasion for bitterness of feeling will be one of the most bitter and personal of all."

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is out in a letter for Greeley. Galusha is railroading in Texas.

The Republican journals come laden with the resignations and indignant withdrawals from Greeley clubs, of persons who signed, unwarily, or were inveigled by some false pretence. The Liberal Republicans have helped themselves very liberally indeed to names to which they had no right. The proper owners are reclaiming their stolen property.

Clasping hands across the bloody chasm is not to be confined to the Greeleyites. The Union soldiers and sailors of Maryland, at a meeting held in Baltimore Tuesday evening last, to arrange for attending the convention of veterans at Pittsburgh next month, passed a resolution extending the hand of political fellowship to Confederate soldiers who fought against them, extending no conditions except a support of Grant and Wilson. That was showing a true fraternal spirit.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League will be held in Harrisburg on the 20th of August, and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance. The sessions of the League will be held at the State Capitol, and excursion tickets will be issued over the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, and other roads.

E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman of the New York Labor Conference, has postponed until further notice the Labor Reform Convention that was to have been held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., the National Executive Committee of the Labor party having called a convention to meet at Columbus, August 21.

Senator Morton replies to the charge that he too once left the Democratic party by saying that the departure took place nearly *twenty years ago*, and that the statute of limitations begins to apply in his favor. He further says that he left the Democratic party on account of its *treasonable future*, and has no occasion to "forget the past" of the party to which he belonged. The records of one Democratic party closed in 1854; those of the one to be forgotten have been written since *in blood*.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ENON VALLEY.

The Crops Generally Good—Business of Enon—Political Matters—Lawrence County Good for its Usual Majority—Legislative Candidates.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENON VALLEY, August 10, 1872.

A few words from this section of Western Pennsylvania may not be considered out of place by the readers of your paper, of which there is a large number in this vicinity.

THE CROPS.

The majority of farmers have completed their harvest labors for this year. The crops were generally pretty good, although the hay in some localities was rather light, owing to the dry weather in the early part of the summer. A portion of the wheat crop was slightly damaged in the shock during the continued wet weather in the latter part of July.

The prospect is favorable for an excellent crop of corn, so that farmers have abundant reason to consider themselves amply rewarded for their labors the present season.

ENON FLOURISHING.

The town of Enon still retains its usual business appearance. It is fully supplied with the several varieties of stores, mills and shops. The mechanical pursuits are well represented by skillful and industrious workmen.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Political matters are rather quiet yet in this community. The Liberal movement receives the approval of a very few Republicans in this county, while many Democrats express themselves as having no sympathy for the "Abolitionist" Greeley, or the ticket nominated by the office-seekers' convention at Cincinnati and endorsed at Baltimore by the penitent Democracy. In some townships of the county, having a Republican majority, not a single Republican is in favor of the so-called reform movement inaugurated at Cincinnati by disappointed politicians. The Republican nominees on the county ticket will no doubt be elected by the usual majority. The ticket is a good one, and deserves the support of every Republican voter in the county.

CONVENTION AND LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

D. Craig, Esq., a leading member of the bar, and a well-known lawyer of New Castle, is one of the nominees in the district for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Samuel McKinley, a former Representative of Lawrence county, is the nominee of this district for State Senator; and Mr. G. W. McCrackin, editor of the Lawrence *Guardian*, also a former member of the Legislature, is the nominee of the county for Assembly. The *Guardian*, although only established two years ago, is now one of the best papers published in the county. Mr. McCrackin, if elected, will serve in well-qualified to represent the interests of his district in the Legislature of the State. In one township of the county a slight personal dissatisfaction exists in regard to the defeat of the respective opponents at the primary convention, yet it is conceded by all that no blame whatever can be attached to him, and as he has challenged investigation into the matter, it will serve to increase instead of diminish the large majority by which he was nominated.

Capt. William McClelland, present M. C. from this district and President of Lawrence county, may now be considered the Democratic candidate for re-election.

UNIONTOWN.

Health of the Borough—Politics Quiet—Democrats Waiting for the Louisville Convention—Personal.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., August 12, 1872.

HEALTH AND WEATHER.

Our old town remains *in statu quo*. The dysentery has not been subdued; many more complain of diseases of the same nature. We had a refreshing shower on Saturday evening, and another yesterday. The days are nearly as warm as any we have had this season, but the nights are comparatively pleasant.

POLITICS QUIET.

Politics are rather quiet, nearly all the discussions being between quiet members of the ardent Democratic party and, if possible, in the absence of Republicans. We hear them saying to each other that things are *badly mixed, and they don't know how it will end*. Some, from the country, want the leaders to come out boldly, one way or the other, and they will then follow, but say they do not like to make the start themselves. The larger portion of them, having very large capacities for swallowing most everything, will take Greeley and Brown straight or mixed—*anything to beat Grant*." Some are patiently waiting the result of the Louisville Convention. Having had a good thing in all the county offices, they will try hard to keep together and preserve their organization.

VISITORS TO THE MOUNTAINS.

There are many strangers passing through town to and from the mountains. The wife and family of Dr. O. E. Newton, of Cincinnati, ohio, have been spending a few weeks with us at this place, with the family of Major Clark Breading.

Mr. John Ritenour, of the *Leader*, has been visiting his mother in this place during his vacation. John is a pleasant little gentleman, and a good fellow, and we like to see him.

Two of the sons of Alex Miller, Esq., of Pittsburgh, are visiting their numerous relations in and about town.

The report that Hon. S. A. Gilmore, on a visit to his daughter in Minnesota, is stumping the State for Greeley, is not credited here, as he has frequently expressed himself as decidedly opposed to him and said that he (Greeley) *was a perfect fiend*. However, the report may be true, as many *M* the *Dem-Liberal crats* have made as many changes and swallowed some hard expressions heretofore made against the old abolitionist, Greeley. *Requiescat in pace*.

S. Y.

WAYNESBURG.

Ordination Services.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WAYNESBURG, August 8, 1872.

Rev. M. L. Gordon, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was on the 6th inst. ordained to the whole work of the ministry, and consecrated to the work of Foreign Missions in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Waynesburg, Pa. Mr. Gordon was born in Waynesburg, reared and educated in our midst, served some three years in the Union army during the late war, where he acquitted himself as a gentleman and a patriot. The war over, he returned home, and soon thereafter made a profession of religion and united with the church. He entered Waynesburg College, where he continued till he completed a full course in the literary and scientific departments, and graduated with honors. He then went to Andover Theological Seminary and completed a full course in that institution and then graduated with honors, after which he spent one year in a medical college in New York City. All these studies and labor have been performed with an eye to the foreign missionary work. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., from Acts, 23d chapter and 21st verse: "And he said unto me, depart: for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles."

After the laying on of the hand of the presbytery and prayer, the Rev. E. K. Squier, of Pittsburgh, delivered an eloquent, impressive and solemn charge to the newly-ordained minister, when he was duly consecrated to the work of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Gordon and wife will start for their field of labor at Cabe, in Japan, to-morrow morning. They will go by the way of San Francisco, and will sail thence on the 31st of this month.

Mr. G. goes as a missionary under the patronage and support of the Synod of Pennsylvania of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He goes under the appointment and direction of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

The audience was very large, and all the services were deeply solemn and impressive.

S. T. STEWART.

A PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.

The President of Peru Murdered Just Before His Office Expires.

Colonel Balta, late President of Peru, who has been assassinated, and whose murderer in return has suffered a violent death himself, came to power through a revolutionary movement which he had created. In December, 1867, in conjunction with General Canevaro, he rose in insurrection against President Prado, who had just been elected for a term of four years. President Prado was compelled to resign, and Colonel Balta was proclaimed President. In 1871 two attempts at revolution were made. In May the leaders of a plot endeavored to seize the Peruvian iron-clads; they failed, and took refuge on board a United States man-of-war. On the 16th of August his opponents again made an attempt to overthrow his Government. Their intention was to surprise the palace and make the President a prisoner, and they expected that some of the Government forces would join in the movement. President Balta, however, received timely notice, and the conspirators failed and were arrested. During that year his administration was distinguished by many severe and probably illegal measures. Up to the date of the last mails he continued to persecute editors of journals hostile to his administration. His assassination is probably owing to the fact that he had interfered in an unusual manner to secure the election of Senor Prado, now President of State. After the vote for electors had actually been cast, and when it was probable Prado had no chance of election, Colonel Balta published a letter urging upon the electors the choice of Prado, and otherwise exerted his influence to secure this result, in consequence of a political bargain. The Constitutional term of office of Colonel Balta was to have expired in one week.

Hamilton Branch of C. & T. H.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—A certificate of incorporation of the Hamilton branch of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute railroad was filed with the County Recorder to-day. The road runs from Loveland through Hamilton and Butler counties, passing through the city of Hamilton and connecting with the main road at Harrison. The capital stock is a million and a half dollars.

A MAGNIFICENT SWINDLE.

A Sketch of an Operator by the Millions of Pounds.

Brief History of Henry Davidson—He Robs His Employers of $600,000, Goes Into Business and Forgery, Fails for $4,000,000, Absconds, is Caught, and Blows His Brains Out.

Henry Davidson, the son of a retired army agent, received an excellent education, and after having graduated at King's College, in London, obtained a situation as assistant bookkeeper in the firm of S. W. Silver & Company, of Cornhill, in that city. After the lapse of two years, the senior bookkeeper, George H. Fix, died, and Davidson became the principal bookkeeper of the firm.

The cash receipts of the house averaged five hundred pounds a day. The books were kept by single entry. He was assistant cashier as well as bookkeeper. When the customers called in to pay their accounts, in the absence of the cashier, Davidson received the money. Instead of entering it in the cash book, he often credited the customer in the ledger with the amount and put the money in his pocket. His abstractions averaged fifty pounds a day, and at the end of eight years he had stolen from the firm one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The amount he had carefully invested in consols from time to time, so that in 1863, with the interest that had accumulated thereon, he was worth seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. He decided to remain with the firm for twelve months without abstracting any amount whatever, in order that he might cover up his tracks if it became necessary.

Fortune favored him, and no suspicion rested on his honesty. He lived in a very quiet manner, and no ostentatious extravagance was detected in his habits. In the spring of 1870 he resigned his situation, and entered into partnership with a friend of his, named Gordon, who had previously been an attorney in the city, but then retired from the practice of the law. They established themselves in Lombard street, as general merchants, shipping goods on a gigantic scale to all parts of the world. Their speculations of iron were enormous, and in the month, owing to a great decline in the value of pig iron, they lost £100,000.

In the London money market warrants pass as readily as greenbacks with us. Davidson got blank warrants issued, and filling them up with 10,000 tons of iron, which they were supposed to represent, and which were, according to the warrants, lying on the London wharves, he proceeded to Messrs. Barrett, Hoare & Co., the bankers of Butcher Lane, and obtained £20,000 on them. The £20,000 was duly paid into the hands of Davidson & Gordon, and was speedily swallowed up in meeting their acceptances. This was the first draw from Smith, Payne & Smithy; Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co.; Roger Cunliffe, and the London Discount Company. Davidson obtained over £1,000,000 from the bankers in this manner, but rather shrewder than some of the London bankers, having noticed an extraordinary amount of Davidson & Gordon's acceptances offered for discount, he resolved to examine his securities. He sent a clerk to the various wharves where the iron represented on the warrants was supposed to be lying. The clerk reported that there was no iron lying at any of the wharfs. In fact, the warrants were forgeries. The clerk then interviewed the wharfagers whose names were attached to the warrants, and, although the signatures were not genuine, they were exceedingly well imitated.

Roger Cunliffe, who is a Quaker, being a creditor for over £100,000 on forged warrants, did not deem it advisable to act in a hasty manner. He called the clerk into his private office, and enjoined on him the most absolute secrecy as to what he knew of the affair, and made him a present of £50. Mr. Cunliffe addressed a note to Mr. Davidson, requesting him to call at his office at eight o'clock in the evening on an unusual hour for a London broker, as he wished a private interview with him on matters of the highest importance. On receipt of the note Davidson was well aware that one of his discoveries had been made, but he put a bold front on it. Davidson knew that Roger Cunliffe was likely to look at the matter in a business point of view. It would not be to Cunliffe's interests to prosecute Davidson and lose £100,000. At eight o'clock in the evening on the 8th of May, 1871, Davidson was admitted to the private office of Cunliffe, in Lombard street. He told Davidson that he had been responsible for all the transactions that Davidson & Gordon had with his firm, for he regarded Mr. Gordon as a mere figure head. He went on to tell him that he had robbed him of £100,000, and that he could send him into penal servitude for life, but that he did not purpose to do this, provided that he acted under his instructions, and liquidated the debt owed him. He told him of being sent into penal servitude for life was not very agreeable to Davidson, and he listened attentively to Cunliffe's proposal.

It was arranged that Cunliffe should advance £100,000 more, to make up the forged warrants that the other bankers held; that Cunliffe should be the reference for Davidson's firm; that he would give such a reference as would lead to unlimited credit; that they should purchase in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham £1,000,000, and consign the same to New York, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, taking advances of two-thirds of the invoice price; that the above 000 which the firm would owe Roger Cunliffe, as soon as he had admitted him the further sum of £100,000 (which he did advance on the ensuing day) should be repaid out of the advances which Davidson's firm would obtain from the merchants taking charge of the consignments. Davidson & Gordon acted on these instructions, purchasing goods to an enormous amount, and taking advances from various firms. The amounts, to the extent of £750,000. They paid Roger Cunliffe £20,000, leaving him a creditor to the extent of £180,000. In January of this year they suspended payment, with liability amounting to £500,000.

That very day Mr. Gordon threw himself into the Regent's canal, and his body was not recovered until two weeks afterward. But Henry Davidson was not so easily frightened. With £20,000 in his pocket, he went to Paris, and embarked on board the Ville de Paris for New York. He stayed at the Grand Central Hotel for about a month, when he thought himself shadowed by a detective. He had become acquainted with a lady of extreme beauty, by the name of Thompson, and he was in the habit of taking long walks with her. The man he thought was a detective shadowing his path was a lover of the widow. He got alarmed and took passage on the Hermann for Bremen. From Bremen he went to Dieppe, where unfortunately for himself he was met by Roger Cunliffe's son. He had Davidson arrested as an absconding bankrupt, and he was placed on the cars for Rouen, his left arm being handcuffed to a gendarme. About six miles from Dieppe, as he was passing through a tunnel, he drew a Colt's revolver from his breast pocket, and placing it to his forehead, fired three shots. His body was taken to London and buried at Highgate Cemetery.

APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS.

A Stirring Address to the Men of his Race by Fred. Douglass.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 9, 1872.

Colored Fellow-Citizens:

In view of the insidious and dangerous advice and counsel of Mr. Sumner, I think it is my duty to set forth a few urgent reasons why we, as a race and as fellow-citizens, all bound up in the same interest, cannot and should not vote for Greeley and Brown, but that to a man, we should cast our whole weight into the scale for Grant and Wilson.

First—We in the South have been liberated from slavery by the strict agency of the Republican party. Had Greeley been President instead of Lincoln, we would to-day have been in a worse bondage under the Slave Republic of the Southern Confederate States than ever before. Greeley advocated this policy and did his best to establish the Republic of which slavery was to be the chief corner-stone.

Second—Our first vote was cast as freedmen for Grant in 1868. Have we been disappointed in the result of his administration? Previous to that period you had no vote. Now we have equal rights (or almost equal rights) with the white race. We can accumulate property as well as they do; we have the law's protection over us as they have; our marital relations respected; our wives and children are our own and not the property of others; we can testify in every Court; we have the right to go to the ballot box; we have our brethren elected to the Senate and Congress of our country; we are a power that is felt; we hold the balance of power in America; no corrupt or vicsillating man can be elected to the Presidential chair unless we consent to vote for him.

Third—All this has occurred since '65, and chiefly since we cast our vote for Grant in '68. Are we prepared to risk the abandonment of these great privileges and blessings, and vote for a man who thinks that any State may withdraw from the Union when she sees fit? Are we prepared to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, whose platform never changed towards us, who kept us in slavery as long as they had the power, and who if they had the power again would (to say the least of it) do their very utmost to restrict our liberties and oppress us as of old. Mr. Sumner may flatter himself; he cannot deceive us; or, to use the language of the gentleman, Mr. James R. Doolittle, Chairman of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley, one of the objects of the nomination being the "overthrow of negro supremacy." And forsooth, what is this supremacy they so much wish to overthrow? It is simply the cancellation of those privileges and blessings enumerated in clause second. We have no supremacy, nor never expect to have, nor intend to try for.

Fourth—In conclusion: Be not deceived: With Grant, our security is unquestionable; our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley, we would enter upon a sea of trouble—an unknown and anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him, as they even do now; and even if a few staunch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican party prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will send **one vote** out of our entire ranks to help bring about such dire results, and I pray God that, when the time comes, every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all.

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

THE FINANCIAL TEST.

General Grant Judged by the Highest Test of Administration.

GENERAL GARFIELD, OF OHIO, ON VINDICATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

General Garfield, of Ohio, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the National House of Representatives, has been claimed by the Greeleyites as in sympathy with their movement. To what extent this is correct, General Garfield showed by a speech in Leavenworth, on the 7th inst., from which we make a few extracts:

THE GREAT TEST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The greatest test of administration, said General Garfield, is the financial test. Our Government is a great machine, and every turn costs money. Take your stand at the Treasury door, and I challenge you to say aught against the system. In 1866 the taxes collected were $500,000,000. Since then taxes are reduced $310,000,000 by eight bills in six years. Since Grant has been President the expenses have been reduced over $100,000,000. Not only have the burdens been reduced, and the expenditures been reduced, but the debt has been reduced. I am here to tell you that since Grant was inaugurated no month has passed but a reduction of millions has taken place, amounting up to this month to a total of $340,000. The annual interest is now reduced $18,000,000. Can you find a stronger test than this? Where is the room for any great rascality where such results are found? When Grant came in the credit of the United States was not so good as Massachusetts by twenty-one cents on the dollar. Why? Because in Massachusetts there were not enough Democrats to get up a respectable repudiation. Yet from the day Grant was elected the credit of the United States has been steadily, steadily, steadily rising. The day he was elected the credit of the nation rose 3 per cent., and to-day the currency is worth twenty-two cents more on the dollar than when he took hold of the finances. This shows that the laboring man gets twenty-two cents more on the dollar more for his labor. After this resume, dare you trust even Horace Greeley with his peculiar notions? Some one winks that he dare. Do you think that you can leaven that sour lump of Democracy? Then indeed the day of miracles has come again.

FITNESS OF CANDIDATES.

What is the fitness of the candidates? Is Greeley's the kind of mind to entrust with government? It needs a man that thinks prudently, wisely and steadily. I ask you if he has held on any three topics the same position during the past years. His vagaries during the war are known to every one. He threw his weight against the renomination of Lincoln. He tried to patch up a peace in the midst of grim war by long and tedious arguments. Then came Niagara. Is this the mas of steady impulses? Is this a fit occupant for the Presidential chair?

His opinions on resumption are well known. He has not the best way to resume; he can resume, while we have only $50,000,000 to meet the cut-standing greenbacks.

On protection he is equally absurd. * * *

I have given you a few arguments, I am constrained to say, that in Grant is safety and in Greeley non-safety.

WHERE ARE THE FRAUDS?

Where are the frauds? (Some one says, New York Custom House.) Let us see. During the administration of General Grant $218,000,000 of duties in gold were collected, nine-tenths in New York, and at less cost than ever before. And enjoined on him the most absolute secrecy as to what he knew of the affair, and made him a present of £50. Mr. Cunliffe addressed a note to Mr. Davidson, requesting him to call at his office at eight o'clock in the evening on an unusual hour for a London broker, as he wished a private interview with him on matters of the highest importance. On receipt of the note Davidson was well aware that one of his discoveries had been made, but he put a bold front on it. Davidson knew that Roger Cunliffe was likely to look at the matter in a business point of view. It would not be to Cunliffe's interests to prosecute Davidson and lose £100,000. At eight o'clock in the evening on the 8th of May, 1871, Davidson was admitted to the private office of Cunliffe, in Lombard street. He told Davidson that he had been responsible for all the transactions that Davidson & Gordon had with his firm, for he regarded Mr. Gordon as a mere figure head. He went on to tell him that he had robbed him of £100,000, and that he could send him into penal servitude for life, but that he did not purpose to do this, provided that he acted under his instructions, and liquidated the debt he owed him. He told him of being sent into penal servitude for life was not very agreeable to Davidson, and he listened attentively to Cunliffe's proposal.

It was arranged that Cunliffe should advance £100,000 more, to make up the forged warrants that the other bankers held; that Cunliffe should be the reference for Davidson's firm; that he would give such a reference as would lead to unlimited credit; that they should purchase in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham £1,000,000, and consign the same to New York, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, taking advances of two-thirds of the invoice price; that the above 000 which the firm would owe Roger Cunliffe, as soon as he had admitted him the further sum of £100,000 (which he did advance on the ensuing day) should be repaid out of the advances which Davidson's firm would obtain from the merchants taking charge of the consignments. Davidson & Gordon acted on these instructions, purchasing goods to an enormous amount, and taking advances from various firms. The amounts, to the extent of £750,000. They paid Roger Cunliffe £20,000, leaving him a creditor to the extent of £180,000. In January of this year they suspended payment, with liability amounting to £500,000.

That very day Mr. Gordon threw himself into the Regent's canal, and his body was not recovered until two weeks afterward. But Henry Davidson was not so easily frightened. With £20,000 in his pocket, he went to Paris, and embarked on board the Ville de Paris for New York. He stayed at the Grand Central Hotel for about a month, when he thought himself shadowed by a detective. He had become acquainted with a lady of extreme beauty, by the name of Thompson, and he was in the habit of taking long walks with her. The man he thought was a detective shadowing his path was a lover of the widow. He got alarmed and took passage on the Hermann for Bremen. From Bremen he went to Dieppe, where unfortunately for himself he was met by Roger Cunliffe's son. He had Davidson arrested as an absconding bankrupt, and he was placed on the cars for Rouen, his left arm being handcuffed to a gendarme. About six miles from Dieppe, as he was passing through a tunnel, he drew a Colt's revolver from his breast pocket, and placing it to his forehead, fired three shots. His body was taken to London and buried at Highgate Cemetery.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Alabama Claims.

Examining the Charge of Negligence on the Part of Great Britain—Emancipation of Slaves in Spanish Provinces—The East Coast Slave Trade—U. S. Steamer Wabash Aground.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EAST COAST SLAVE TRADE.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A special London dispatch says that the *Times* says, with regard to the reference in the Royal speech to the east coast slave trade, that it is the most significant part of the speech. We suppose it is not an error to connect this announcement with the recent discovery of Livingstone in the dispatches to the Foreign Office, brought by Stanley from the great traveler.

U. S. STEAMER WABASH AGROUND.

LONDON, August 13.—The United States steamer Wabash has been aground twice within the past few days. She got ashore the first time near Osborne, and was hauled off by the Shenandoah and Wachusett. On neither occasion did the ship receive serious damage.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Geneva letter says that the American claims for damages by the privateer Alabama are for the sum of about seven millions. The English papers in the case, however, fix the damages at three millions, which, it is contended, is all that should be paid, if indeed any guilt is to be laid to the English at all.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEGLIGENCE.

GENEVA, August 13.—The Board of Arbitration has not yet settled in the main the question whether the British Government used due diligence to prevent the escape of rebel cruisers. The court is engaged in examining successively the cases of these vessels, to ascertain how far the general charge of negligence on the part of Great Britain may hold good with regard to each. It is to-morrow that Mr. Evarts and Mr. Cohen has been summoned to Geneva, as his knowledge of the circumstances of each case is supposed to invest him with authority as an expert.

Lord Tenderden, Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cushing return to Geneva to-night. The sitting to-morrow will probably be a protracted one and the proceedings of the greatest interest.

SPAIN.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

LONDON, August 13.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Times* says: King Amadeus has not, as reported, signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document which he signed is simply a code of laws providing for the enforcement of a law passed by the Cortes in 1869, preparing for the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies.

NEW YORK.

Yellow Fever Excitement—Threatening Demonstrations by 'Long-shore Men—The Bloomingdale Asylum Cases in Court—Indignation Meeting by Persons Interested in Claims Against Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1872.

YELLOW FEVER EXCITEMENT.

Some excitement was caused among the residents of Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, by a Spanish war vessel with yellow fever on board. A strict quarantine is to be maintained, and it is hoped that the scourge will not reach the city.

It has been ascertained that twenty men on the ram Nanacatz are suffering from yellow fever, and the number of incipient cases is unknown. Six men died on the passage from Havana to this port, and a seventh died a few hours ago. The remaining sufferers will be removed to the hospital to-day and to-morrow.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

A meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, at which a large number of gentlemen largely interested in claims against the Mexican Government pending before the International Americans and Mexican Commission were present. The expression against the recent action of the Mexican Commissioner was very warm. The proceedings were concluded by selecting a gentleman well known in mercantile and military circles to communicate with the authorities of the two Governments, with reference to a speedy settlement of the trouble between the Commissioners.

MUTINY.

The crew of the ship Henry mutinied last night in the harbor. The mate shot one man in the wrist, and the harbor police arrived in time to prevent the men from murdering the mate by arresting all of them and bringing them ashore.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS BY 'LONG-SHOREMEN.

About four hundred discharged 'long-shoremen made threatening demonstrations around the docks of the German steamships in Hoboken yesterday, the cause being the filling of their places by others. Their strike had been a failure.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

The Bloomingdale Asylum cases were again before Judge Barrett to-day, and Miss Drew, at her own request, was remanded by the Justice to the asylum until her friends are ready to remove her. The case of Miss McCabe went over till to-morrow.

MACE GONE TO BALTIMORE.

James Mace left this morning for Baltimore, accompanied by his trainer and seconds. It is said he and O'Baldwin are to meet in Philadelphia to decide upon the referee.

NEW COTTON.

The first bale of new Alabama cotton, classed middling, was sold at auction yesterday for thirty cents per pound.

CRIMINALITIES.

Fatally Shot.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Samuel W. Cheeselau, of Maine, who had purchased an ice business in this city, was fatally shot yesterday afternoon by a desperado named Barney Wood, formerly in the ice business here. Wood was arrested after firing a shot from his carbine at Lieutenant Grassford, of the police, who made the arrest. The latter shot did not take effect.

ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE POISONING.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Greensboro (N. C.) dispatch says a negro named Jim Johnson was arrested there yesterday for attempting to poison a party of twenty-six, on the occasion of the commencement of Rev. Fontaine's Academy, at Reedsville, on the 6th instant. Johnson, to avenge himself for supposed grievances by Fontaine, poisoned the ice-cream which he had been directed to freeze, and the entire party of twenty-six, including many young ladies belonging to the *elite* of society, were subsequently seized with poisonous symptoms. Seventeen died, but the physicians say that several will not recover. When arrested Johnson called up on the negroes to rescue him. The community threaten to lynch him

AN ALLEGED POISONER ARRAIGNED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 13.—A special dispatch from Leesburg, Va., says that Mrs. Lloyd, who was tried here before the County Court for the murder of her daughters by administering arsenic, was to-day arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty." A motion was made to remove the case to the Circuit Court, which was granted, and the witnesses gave their recognizances to appear on the third Monday in October next.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A Raleigh (North Carolina) dispatch says that on Saturday night a party of negroes called upon a white man named Hicks, and horribly mutilated his person. Two of the villains have been arrested.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

NEW YORK, August 13.—James P. Lindsay was arrested and bailed in eleven thousand dollars, charged by the executors under the will of Professor Morse with misappropriation of funds.

BALTIMORE.

A Bruiser Come to Grief.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Ned O'Baldwin, the prize fighter, was arrested this morning on a charge of intending to violate the law of this State by engaging in a prize fight. He was bailed in the sum of two thousand dollars not to keep the peace in Maryland for the next twelve months, and to keep the peace. Mace has not yet arrived.

ARRIVAL OF MACE.

Mace arrived here this afternoon on the train from Philadelphia. Knowing that a warrant was out for his arrest, he drove immediately from the depot to the Clerk's office of the Criminal Court and gave a similar bond to that of O'Baldwin not to violate the laws of the State by engaging as principal or second in any prize fight within its limit for twelve months. The steamer Massachusetts, chartered by O'Baldwin's friends, and the Cyrus P. Smith, chartered by Mace's friends, leave here at five o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the battle ground, which will be in Virginia. It is understood that the fight will come off at an early hour on Thursday morning.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Senator Morton, at Madison, Ind.

STORMY SESSION OF PINCHBECK'S LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Failure of a Proposition to Fuse with the Liberals.

THE NOMINATION OF GRANT AND WILSON ENDORSED.

Farmer Greeley Counting the Chickens in the Shell.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS AT WORK.

Speech of Senator Morton in Madison, Indiana.

MADISON, IND., August 13.—The largest meeting of citizens ever held in this city since the war was held in the rink this afternoon. Senator O. P. Morton addressed six thousand people, as many as the rink would hold, for two hours and a half. He commenced with Greeley's secession articles in the *Tribune* in 1861, wherein he placed the right to secede upon higher grounds than any Southern man ever did; his sudden flap over to a fierce war-man, shouting "On to Richmond;" then Greeley as sudden turns to peace, demanding peace on any terms that could be effected; his trip to Canada and interviews with rebel emissaries; his proposition to divide the country and pay for slaves; as soon as Lee surrendered his army and Jeff Davis was captured how Greeley hurried to Richmond to bail the President of the Confederacy.

The speech was a complete epitome of the history of the country since the war, and a refutation of the huge falsehoods and misrepresentations of the administration and personal attacks upon President Grant. Morton's mind is like a printer's case—full of all sorts of typical matter well distributed.

W. W. Her

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅝@114¾.

THE Republican meeting announced to be held at Washington, Pa., on the 19th instant, will take place on Tuesday, the 20th.

THE St. Louis *Globe* after going over the Congressional field of that State by districts comes to the conclusion that "the Republicans will carry, at least, eight of the thirteen districts, and by such handsome majorities as to make the electoral vote of the State sure for Grant and Wilson."

COL. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is disposed to test the quality of the temperature on the Pacific coast. This is wisdom on his part, and will save his paper from the erratic notions it has been pursuing. Its last efforts have not proved particularly profitable, and it is very convenient to have a distant trip possible, as a means of escape from a disagreeable situation.

THE stock in trade of the Liberals seems to be the idea of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm." President Grant has shown himself to be possessed of at least reasonable generosity and liberality, by proposing to release such of the imprisoned Ku-Klux at Albany as are recommended by Mr. Whitely, chief of the secret service. This is not, of course, undiscriminating generosity, but it is the right kind, nevertheless.

FROM various points we have the testimony that the attendance at meetings held in the interest of the Republican candidates is uniformly large, and the enthusiasm very marked. This is a very noticeable fact, when we consider the heat of the weather, and the reported disaffection. It shows that the people are very much more interested and more thoroughly in sympathy with the party than they were receiving credit for.

THE Liberals of New Orleans, under the lead of Carter, thought it wise and proper, on Monday to attempt to seize upon the Republican Convention being held in that city. They failed most lamentably, and Lieutenant-Governor Pinchbeck, in a speech which went far toward defeating their purposes, declared that the safety of the colored race in the South depended very greatly on the re-election of President Grant. The designs of the Carterites were entirely defeated, and the Convention was readily held by the regular party.

THE *Post* devotes considerable space to Blanton Duncan, and the Louisville Democratic Convention. This won't do. The proposed Convention will be made up of those who are faithful Democrats—strict in their adherence to the usages and faith of the party. Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, formerly Secretary of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, is one of the prime movers; and it is not impossible that Charles O'Conor will be their candidate for the Presidency. In the event of his nomination, we shall speedily see whether there be not Democrats with enough honor to stand by the traditions of their party.

THE last resort of the disappointed is now being employed by the Democracy. The North Carolina election which was so glorious that the pious *Post* called down the blessings of heaven upon her, is denounced as a first-class fraud. The pure souls who gerrymandered the State so effectually as to absolutely prevent an honest expression of the people's will, as regards the legislature, are to investigate the gubernatorial returns and secure the office to Merriman. We then, no doubt, will again hear some pious ejaculations, as showing how the righteous have triumphed. Those Ku-Klux South, are remarkably religious people.

THE New York *World* does President Grant the honor of crediting him with the progress of the Geneva arbitration, but seeks to belittle the results achieved thus far. This will hardly do. The Alabama affair is either a success, or all the reports from Geneva are misleading and false. The indications, on all sides, point to a decision in all respects favorable to the American cause. It is a triumph of diplomacy that the subject was ever referred to a Court of Arbitration. If, under this arrangement, we receive as much in damages as we were entitled to expect at all, who can rightly criticise the results reached, or the course pursued? The *World* does not display its usual far-reaching shrewdness in the case under mention.

FRANK BLAIR, candidate for Vice President with Seymour in 1868, in one of his speeches during that canvass, said:

"Words were never uttered more fatal than those by Greeley, defending the right of secession, to the peace of the country. Mr. Stephens was defeated in his effort to prevent secession in Georgia, by a few votes only, and nothing is more certain than that these were obtained by Mr. Greeley's declaration that secession was rightful and would be peaceable. I have been informed that these declarations were read in the Georgia Convention as a full reply to the warning of Mr. Stephens. The refusal of Georgia would undoubtedly have arrested the movement. Who then is more directly responsible than Mr. Greeley and those who acted with him at the North, for the blood which has drenched this land?"

It is not unlikely that one of the reasons that now induces Alexander H. Stephens to oppose Greeley is stated in the above extract. Greeley's secessionism in 1861 overcome Stephens' devotion to the Union, and Georgia was swept into the rebellion. Frank Blair put the point as strong as there is need for, and it has the virtue of truthfulness.

THE Department of State at Washington has printed for circulation the general regulations for the foreign exhibitors and commissions at the Vienna Universal Exhibition, which will be opened on the 1st of May, 1873, and closed on the 31st of October of the same year. "Group No. 19" of the objects to be exhibited, we learn from the circular, is to solve one of the most important social questions of the day. Its purpose is to show how most of the private dwelling houses are now built and arranged in different countries, and how they can and ought to be built in order best to fulfil their purposes, taking into consideration the climate and local circumstances and mode of life of the different people, as well as their wants and habits. The exhibition will enable the architects of all civilized nations to exhibit the private dwelling houses which suit best the climate and the habits of their country, and will enable the visitors who give their attention to this problem, to make instructive comparisons and to adopt that which might be suited even to other countries and other customs. The construction of the house will not alone be taken into consideration at this exhibition; it will also be completely furnished. The furnishing of the house so as to make it comfortable to live in, will be doubly useful.

THE New York *Times*, in a cool and cautious review of the political situation, thinks that from present appearances the contest is narrowed down to the probabilities in Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. It says:

"The great battle-ground of the present campaign is in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. However other States may go, the party which carries two of these three States will in all probability elect its candidates."

These States have votes in the Electoral College as follows: New York, 35; Pennsylvania, 29; Indiana, 15; total, 79. The whole number of votes in the Electoral College is 366, and as it looks as though the *Times'* estimate is correct, Grant will have to carry 105 votes besides these States to be elected. Without these the chances are that Grant will carry 171 votes and Greeley 116 as the case now stands. The *Times* sums up Greeley's defection and the Democrats' mistake thus:

"The controlling idea with the Democrats was that the novelty and the boldness of their policy would carry everybody away by surprise. The people would be dumbfoundered, and would all rush pell-mell after the figure of an old white coat and hat. But this expectation has been disappointed. Greeley was stronger the day after the Baltimore Convention than he has ever been. He has been losing ground ever since. The party whose nominee he is have been hampered in their efforts to give him a decent support. They cry themselves hoarse about republicanism, but what have they to say for their candidate? We look in vain through their organs for the list of his transcendent merits, or for eulogies upon his character and abilities. He has passed thirty or forty years in a sort of public life, yet we have no services for which the 'sham Democracy,' as he used to delight in calling his present supporters, now delight in praising him."

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

In about a month we will have the pleasure of welcoming to our city one of the largest and noblest gatherings of soldiers and sailors ever witnessed in the country. Enough is already known for the assurance to be given that every prominent and brave Union officer will be here, while there will be a vast delegation, representing the rank and file of those who fought the battles and achieved the victories of the rebellion. Our city will tender them a welcome worthy their services and their renown. There will also be present, doubtless, distinguished citizens, who, while earnest promotors of the war, were not called to enter upon military life. Among them will be Hon. Henry Wilson, our candidate for the Vice Presidency—a man so pure that even our political opponents do not venture to assail his character or traduce his record. Others, also celebrated for their achievements in civil life, will be present, and we anticipate one of the grandest conventions our city has ever witnessed.

The preparations for all this will require considerable foresight and exertion on the part of those in our city having the subject in charge. The work of correspondence, looking to the convention itself, its aim and subjects for discussion, its reunions and celebrations, will doubtless be performed by the committee of which General Burnside is chairman. But there will remain a vast amount of labor to be performed by our local committees, embracing the raising of funds, the planning of the details of order and celebration, the selection of halls, the arrangements for meeting, and provision for entertainment, and many other matters. We are glad to say that vigorous and experienced committees have all these items in charge, and that the work of preparation is in a very forward state.

We are confident that the results which will follow this convention will amply repay for the cost and trouble it may occasion. It will cheer the hearts and freshly inspire the energies of those who fought our battles, to meet together and rehearse their experiences, and compare notes once more. It will be an inspiration to workers in the good cause throughout the country, to hear or read the utterances of those who feared not the embattled hosts of the enemy. Their coming together will enkindle enthusiasm, and set the country in a blaze. We venture that Allegheny county will be electrified, and that the vigorous canvass which shall precede and succeed the convention, will result in a majority like those given amid the stern excitements of the war. We also believe that the effect of the convention on the country at large will be exceedingly agreeable. It will be impossible for those gathered here from distant States and territories to return to their friends, without carrying with them much of the enthusiasm enkindled here. The facilities for scattering information, afforded by the telegraph and the press, will cause the pulse beats of the convention to be felt at once in all parts of the country. What is said and done will be reproduced with graphic power, and published everywhere. Thus the enthusiasm that will doubtless be enkindled here, will electrify the people elsewhere, and we shall not be surprised if during the progress of the convention, we shall have many words of cheer from distant parts of the country. We will welcome the convention as right and proper in itself, and for the inspiration it will give to workers in the cause in every part of the land.

TWO FALSEHOODS CRUSHED.

The New York *World*, having the backing, it says, of responsible names, opens its columns to correct two slanders and falsehoods that have been launched against General Grant. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, in his canvass of that State, has attempted to throw discredit on the statements of Senators Morton and Conkling, that President Grant had received no presents since his election as President, by reading a letter of the General's dated as late as February 17, 1869, acknowledging a present. Another charge was that A. T. Stewart and seven other gentlemen had presented to the President his Long Branch cottage. Both of these statements that have gone to make the warp and woof of the parrot-like cry about the "gift-taker" are authoritatively denied upon such authority as the New York *World* does not feel at liberty to question. Here is a quotation from the *World's* correspondent:

I wish to expose a political forgery, which, though it did not originate with the paper, finds currency in your columns this morning. It reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

"DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all the too generous contributors to it, is received. * * *

"Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have inclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

The forgery is in the date. The letter was written in 1866. And yet this identical forged letter has formed the text of numerous stump speeches and newspaper paragraphs during the last three months.

While I am about it let me deal with another current misstatement.

For the purchase of the President's cottage at Long Branch, presented to him after he became President, there were eight subscribers. This is the direct personal statement of Alexander T. Stewart, who said significantly that he "knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to that fund."

Neither Mr. Alexander T. Stewart nor any other living man subscribed and paid any sum of money whatever toward the President's cottage at Long Branch. Mr. Stewart never stated that he had made such subscription. He said he knew of one gentleman who had been invited to become a subscriber to a fund for the purchase of a cottage for the President, but he never did and never will say (for Mr. Stewart is a truthful man) that any such fund was actually raised, or that the President had any knowledge of or complicity with the intended donation.

"THE AMERICAN FEVER."

The Swedes,—the governing, rich and aristocratic classes at least,—are as much alarmed as the German authorities, by the emigration to the United States. It appears that in 1868 the number of emigrants had reached to 30,000, more than one-half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1869 the exodus was still greater, 38,500 having left the country. This drain has since continued in even larger proportions. The Swedish and Norwegian emigration mainly goes to the northwest where the climate accords with that of their native land. In some counties of Wisconsin and Minnesota the population is mainly made up of Swedes and Norwegians. They are a good class of emigrants; sober, industrious, and religious, preferring agriculture to city pursuits.

The newspapers of Germany are still discussing the "American fever," as they call the exodus to this country, and in no very pleasant vein either. The *Kreutz Zeitung* of Berlin wants a tax of fifty thalers per head for every adult who wishes to emigrate. It thinks this a sure means of repressing the epidemic. The complaint is made that young men of the army, on furlough, leave for the United States and never return. The same paper insists that such should be required to deposit fifty thalers, to be forfeited in case they do not return. The semi-official and conservative press of Germany have raised the alarm very generally. Bismark's organ joins in the cry, and blames the emigration agents, who it says, "allure their credulous victims by fraud and deception, and bring woe and ruin upon families and entire communities." The Vossische *Zeitung*, in opposing emigration, cites the law visiting the evasion of military duty with a penalty of fifty to one thousand thalers, and imprisonment of from one month to one year, and makes the following announcement:

"Orders have been given to arrest all individuals who persuade people to emigrate. All persons not supplied with papers certifying that they are fully entitled to emigrate, that they leave no indigent family behind, and that they are not liable to military duty shall be stopped at their own expense."

The unpleasantness and severity of army life, to which all Germans are subject, is without doubt one of the great causes of the desire to emigrate. To storm the tide, it seems likely the Government will modify the laws in regard to military service. Unless this is done, or repressive laws of doubtful expediency framed to prevent emigration, the rural districts will be depopulated of all laborers and non-owners of the soil who are able to emigrate.

THE BIG TREES.

Grace Greenwood's Visit to the Calaveras Grove in California.

(From her Letter in N. Y. Times.)

The stage-ride of sixteen miles, from Murphy's to the Big Trees, we found very pleasant in the early morning. The grove itself, containing nearly a hundred of the giants, is a most lovely place, and as there is here an excellent hotel it is becoming more and more a summer resort for Californians. I doubt if any traveler willingly leaves it after a visit of only a few hours. I met here a dear old friend in the noble wife of Prof. Whitney, who, with her young daughter is spending the summer in the grand, beneficent shadow of the Segnoias—finding inexhaustible delight in this wood of woods—so green, and clean and aromatic, and in watching it under all the changes of light coming by day and night. They say that the moonlight effects here are inexpressibly lovely. The trees of the Calaveras grove are less injured by fire than those of Mariposa, and are generally taller and more symmetrical.

Mrs. Whitney gave me a vivid realization of their height by saying that we should looked out upon them from her chamber window at night she saw "the stars entangled in their branches." In entering the grounds you drive between two superb trees, standing like gate posts, and called "the sentinels." How grand it would be to see these stately old monarchs bowing to each other in an earthquake? You drive past the stump and a section of the trunk of the immense tree felled several years ago. It was in its prime—only about 1,300 years old—and sound to the heart. Its fall shook the ground, as Cæsar's fall shook Rome. It took half a dozen men with pump augers and wedges twenty-two days to do the dreadful deed. Over the stump is built a pavilion, dedicated to religious services, political meetings, dancing and tea-parties. It is thirty-two feet in diameter—large enough to hold all President Grant's unfortunate relations and all the patriotic, disinterested politicians of the conglomerate Democracy. Were it in Rhode Island, it would be large enough for all campaign purposes—you could "swing round the circle" on it, and stump the State.

The tallest tree now standing is the "Keystone State," 325 feet; but one of the fallen trees, the largest and best preserved, looked to have been much taller—perhaps from its position. Abraham Lincoln never looked so tall as when he lay under the dome of the Capitol, dead. This grand old tree lying in state, under the blue dome of the sky, had for me something of the rugged majesty and awful repose of that ungainly, pathetic figure, which we remember with smiles that soften into tears, and tears that brighten into smiles. The sturdy tree must have gone down in or after a great tempest. It fell up-hill, but is very little broken. By a ladder at the root you mount the trunk, and walk all the way by a good trail to the topmost branches. It is like following the Nile to its source. It is rather a fatiguing and perilous expedition, as portions of the tree are very slippery. A railway up there would be an improvement—a grand trunk railroad. The route seemed to me quite practicable—the grade is not heavy; there would be but little trestle-work required at the breaks, and and only a few sharp curves, around knots. The larger limbs could be tunneled.

There are here some curious hollow trees —snug retreats for disappointed spirits, flying from the more hollow outside world, and there is one dead tree yet standing, called the "Mother of the Forest," which presents a peculiarly melancholy, not to say ghastly appearance, it having been actually flayed alive some years ago. Think of a skin eighteen inches thick, cuticle and cutis, being stripped from 116 feet of a poor old mother's body—and in this climate, too! Of course, she died. The impious speculators took the skin to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, when it was burned—and served them right.

The only woman beside this unfortunate "mother," who has been distinguished by having a tree dedicated to her, is Florence Nightingale, whose name naturally associates itself with a grove.

The church is nobly represented by Henry Ward Beecher and Thomas Starr King—the State by Webster, Clay and Cobden, the literature by Bryant, the Presidency by Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. The last is a solid, stately tree, 261 feet high. It seems perfectly sound, and may stand a good five hundred years, unless flayers, choppers and augurers prove too much for it.

Here, as at Mariposa, we noticed the diminutive size of the cone of the Segnola Gigantia. If proportioned to the tree, it would be about as large as a flour barrel. But Nature, who showed a tender regard for our heads in declining to hang pumpkins on oaks instead of acorns, has shown equal consideration in this case. As I looked up into the lofty gloom of the dark branches I wondered if little birds ever nested up so high. It seemed that only eagles belonged there. It was breezy, yet I listened in vain for the sea-like surge, soughing of the wind among those huge, dark, lateral trees. No distinct piney murmur came down to me, and I do not believe that the sound they give forth in their upper solitudes is in proportion to their size, so unbending and immutably they seem. Sorrowful, but majestic, erect, apart, lonely, lordly monuments of the solemn, silent ages, they surely do not make the ado of lesser conifers—answering every impertinent gust, complaining of every summer storm. But if we were lifted up nearer to their dark tops we could perhaps hear a sad, incessant monotone, a low murmur of weariness and unrest, out of the midst of rigid stateliness and sombre grandeur—the low sob of a passion of struggle and aspiring, spent centuries ago—a plaint, fervid, but patient, that were like a sigh from the burdened heart of the earth. We might hear at twilight mysterious whispers of old elemental tragedies, of primeval portents and convulsions, of the blaze of comets and the murk of eclipse, of star-showers and tornadoes that never had human chronicler in all the wild continent.

IN Italy, excluding the Roman States and Venice, there are two hundred and ten public libraries containing 4,149,281 volumes, giving nineteen volumes for every one hundred inhabitants. Twenty-eight of these libraries, containing 535,872 volumes, are in Sicily. In Rome there are twelve libraries, containing an aggregate of over one million volumes, of which about one-half are in the library of the Vatician. In Venice there are forty-six libraries containing 905,895 volumes.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, during July, used from its six water works 1,378,326,196 gallons of water, or an average of nearly forty-three millions gallons per day.

THE aggregate assessed valuation of all the properties to be taken for the new postoffice site in Philadelphia amounts to $882,500. The University lot is valued at $410,000.

THE Astor House, New York, boasts of an old gentleman who registered his name on the books of the hotel the first day it opened, and has been there ever since, a period of nearly thirty-four years.

AN inquiring citizen of Madison, Ind., thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his teeth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

A LARGE portion of the famous Marshfield estate of Daniel Webster was sold at auction a few days ago. It comprised 116 acres of land sloping down to the sea, near the towns of Marshfield and Duxbury, Mass., and overlooking the Atlantic.

THE Poor Children's Excursion in Philadelphia last Saturday gave a day of fun and frolic in the woods to 1,233 excursionists. A hospital tent under the care of physicians, was one of the features. It was for the benefit of children slightly ailing.

THE debt of Canada in twenty years, from 1851 to 1871, has increased from $29,487,472 to $126,853,068. In 1867 the Dominion started, since when the debt has grown faster than before. The Dominion, however, has a good deal to show for her debt, and especially in the way of internal improvements.

MR. COLEMAN, of Providence, has just received $3,800 from the New York and New Haven Railroad, for ejecting him from the cars when he had paid his fare. Mr. Coleman had a ticket from New York to New Haven, which he offered for his fare in going between the same points in the opposite direction, and the court has settled that it was a sufficient consideration.

THE impression is gaining ground that Alaska is not going to prove so bad a bargain as was supposed. In addition to its furs and fisheries, it seems probable that its mineral resources may be valuable. Gold and silver quartz has been discovered, and amber has also been found. Experienced geologists express their belief that the country is rich in auriferous deposits.

Details have reached of a horrible crime which was perpetrated last week in Weber county, Utah. Two herd boys, aged thirteen and fourteen years respectively, met a girl named Janet Low, fifteen years of age, in a cattle range, dragged her from her horse, abused her, and then pushed her into a deep slough where she was drowned. The boys have both been arrested.

THE scarcity and high price of meat in England is explained on the theory that the country cannot produce enough to supply the inhabitants, and that the importation of foreign live cattle is prohibited through fear of the introduction of disease. Irish cattle, however, are imported without restriction, and they, it is stated, spread disease to such an extent that the deaths of English cattle have alarmingly increased.

A NEWSPAPER editor, who had been spending his vacation in New England, says there is no place in the world for the solute quietness like a New England town on Sunday. No sight or sound inharmonious with the spirit of the day disturbs its peace. Nothing but the melody of the church bells breaks the stillness, and in the universal rest one recuperates, recovers from the fatigues of travel, and prepares to enjoy what the country has to offer.

MRS. COOPER, of New York, was very severely burned a year ago, about the breast and neck, and new skin would not form. The doctors then performed a very delicate operation, consisting of grafting upon the patient small pieces of flesh from other parts. Eighty-nine pieces were thus applied, of which eighty adhered, and the woman has just been discharged, perfectly cured. This is considered a most remarkable case.

THE high price of coal in Great Britain, it is believed, will induce English people to give up their present unscientific and most wasteful methods of burning fuel. The erecting system of grates is beginning to be condemned as wholly indefensible, as it causes a maximum of expense and gives a minimum of heat. The sentimental attachment to good old English fires has not only preserved the grate in sitting-rooms, but has kept up the old-fashioned kitchen fire, which distributes the heat and does not concentrate it upon the food.

If the Philadelphia ruffian, Marra, is ever caught, it will probably be by accident. He has been at large about a fortnight, and, although his whereabouts have been found in Canada, in Europe, and he seems able or willing to touch him. After shooting Alderman McMullen, he plunged southward into Maryland, and while in a swamp near Havre de Grace was spied by some citizens, who public-spirited undertook to arrest him, and secure the $5,500 reward. Fully armed they made the attempt, but Marra showed fight and beat them off.

Why Bakersfield Didn't Have a Church.

(From a California Letter.)

"Well," said the Judge, who is one of the leading officers of that mining town, "I agree with you, and we did make an effort to get up a church, but somehow it did not succeed. My wife and I talked it over; she preferred an Episcopal church, and I called a meeting of the most respectable men of the place to choose a vestry. They voted me in the chair, and I nominated Mr. Johnson as a vestryman. Mr. Johnson declined to serve. He modestly said he thought himself not fit for the office; he liked an occasional game of draw poker, he said; he was given to some other worldly amusements, like dancing when there was a fiddler anywhere around. He couldn't resist a horse-race, and unfortunately all the horse racing in Havilah took place on Sunday, which was sure to interfere with his duties as a vestryman, and so he would rather not serve. I told him," continued the Judge, "that men were not expected to be so absolutely perfect in those days; that the chair itself was fond of an occasional little game of poker, and that the office of vestryman was, in the judgment of the chair, purely ministerial; but somehow he did not see it in that light; he is a modest man, and he wouldn't serve. When he backed out everybody else did, too, and so this effort of ours to get up a church fell through. I've always been sorry for it," added the Judge, frankly, "for I think a church an excellent thing to have."

A TEXAS patriarch is living at Waco, in that State. The Waco *Advance* says he has been married five times, and is the father of fifty legitimate children—thirteen boys by his first wife; eighteen children, boys and girls, by his second wife; ten by his third wife; six by his fourth, and three by his fifth wife. Thirty-five of these children are living, or were a few days ago; eight were killed in the Confederate army; seven died natural deaths. Thirteen boys, all children of the first wife, held office in the Galloway brigade, Platte county, Missouri, troops of the Confederate army; four sons by the second wife and three by the third were in the Confederate army, making in all twenty soldiers contributed by the patriarch to the Southern cause. The man is hale and hearty, and his present, or lif h wife, is young, fair, good-looking, with a wealth of beautiful hair, and "promises to still add to the population of the country." If anybody doubts this story, the Waco paper says the father of this numerous family will make affidavit to the truth of it.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX not long ago warned the nation against its greatest danger in the future—the immense balance of trade against us which drains the United States of gold to pay for foreign purchases. In this light the enormous importations weekly from Europe it does not seem that the admonition has been given a moment too soon. For the seven days which ended on the 10th inst., there was received at New York nearly ten millions of dollars' worth of goods, which we must pay for in gold. Such items as these were included, and it will be noticed that with but one or two exceptions every article named is a luxury: Silks, satins, laces, &c $3,649,452; jewelry, $126,257; watches, $6,410; ale, $4,526; brandy, $8,611; beer, $2,593; cordials, $103; champagne, $24,070; gin, $2,774; mineral water, $1,057; porter, $381; vinegar, $6,067; whisky, $10,067; wines, $47,520; fancy goods, $49,355. Certainly we are paying dearly for the pretty things of life.

HARLEM RIVER, which forms the northern boundary of the island of Manhattan on which New York is situated, is crossed at the northern terminus of Third avenue, in that city, by the well-known "Harlem Bridge." This means of communication is not sufficient to accommodate the growing population, and the New York Park Commissioners have reported resolutions in favor of the immediate construction of a tunnel under Harlem river, at the end of Seventh avenue, and of a suspension bridge across the river from Washington Heights to the opposite heights in Westchester county. The tunnel, estimated to cost $1,500,000, is intended to be 2,750 feet long, sixteen feet in height and thirty-four feet in width, and is to be built of solid masonry. The top of the arch is to be over seventeen feet below high water mark.

PERSONAL.

ONE lady at Saratoga wears diamonds that cost $225,000.

MR. J. BANCROFT DAVIS has bought a residence near Lake Geneva.

MACREADY, the once famous actor, is hale, hearty and seventy-nine years old. He lives at Cheltenham, England.

THE name of the Rev. G. H. Robertson, the Louisville clergyman who recently disgraced himself, is to be erased from the corner-stone of a church in Springfield, Illinois, which he helped to build.

ROBERT GORDON MILNE, a young man, graduate of Oxford, who was sentenced to to serve in the chain-gang at Los Angelos, for stealing a half-gallon of wine, worth two bits, has been released by order of the District Court.

CHAS. P. TAFT, of Cincinnati, nominated for a short term in Congress, vice Perry, resigned, will, if elected, be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, member of the House. He is a son of Judge Alphonso Taft, and was graduated from Yale College in 1864.

TOO MUCH.—Rector's Daughter—"Well, Dennis, how are you getting on? How do you like your new master?" Dennis—"Faith, Miss, I dunno. "R. D.—"He's a very kind and excellent man; you can't do too much for him!" Dennis—"An' shure, Miss, I don't mane to I"—*Punch*.

THE white-gabouts of the famous Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, may be interesting, particularly as they have been reported dead, discovered, and almost everything else possible and impossible, within the past year. They are living in the western part of North Carolina, and one of them is dangerously ill.

CAPT. HENRY T. INMAN, of the regular army, has been found guilty, by a court-martial convened at St. Paul, Minnesota, of appropriating to his own use money which belonged to the government, and has been dismissed from the service, and has been fined a sum as near the amount of his peculations as can be ascertained.

MRS. LOUISA ATKINS, who recently obtained her medical diploma at Zurich, after five years' study, has been duly elected Resident Physician and Secretary of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, in England. This, we believe, is the first instance in which a woman has filled that post in the British dominions.

COL. JOSEPH LEEFLER, of Springfield, Ohio, well known throughout the country as one of the most successful bee keepers in the United States, was married the other day to Miss Evaline Beasley. The Colonel is 45 inches high, weighs 55 pounds, and is 38 years old. His bride is five or six inches taller than he, weighs 75 pounds, and is 23 years of age.

THE bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now twelve in number. It was understood that the eight newly elected should live in their respective dioceses; but the e seems to be some fear that they may not readily comply with this understanding. Hence Dr. W. H. Hunter, a presiding elder of Central Illinois, calls for an order from the General Conference that shall make it imperative.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM has completed a play upon which he has been engaged for several years, and which he is said to regard as his master-work. The subject is the much used one of Joan of Arc. It would be a curious circumstance if America should produce the best stage setting of that story, now that Germany, France, Italy and England have all had their hands at it with only moderate success.

A MINISTER going to dine after sermon with one of his deacons came upon the hired boy of his host digging at a woodchuck's hole. The parson, who was unknown to the boy, entered into conversation with him. "Well, my son, what are you doing there?" "Digging out a woodchuck, sir," said the boy. "Why, but don't you know that it is very wicked? And, besides, you won't get him if you dig for him on Sunday." "Oh 'im!" said the boy, "thunder! I've got to git 'im; the nimrod's comin' to the house to dinner, and we ain't got any meat."

As the worthy town crier of Nantucket was going his rounds on Tuesday afternoon, when in front of one of the boarding houses, he overheard a young man request one of the lady boarders, who was seated under an open window, to ask him where his bell came from. The crier, rising and getting more of what was to be sold by auction, when the lady, in a squeaky voice, said, "Mister, where did your bell come from?" "My bell," retorted the crier in no gentle voice, "came from the same place your manners did—from a brass foundry." The young lady asked no further questions.

MRS. MATTHEWS, the mother of Vice President Colfax, who died at South Bend Sunday last, will long be remembered at Washington as having presided at her son's receptions during his Speakership. She was a lady in manners, and of refined manners, and was held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Her first husband, Schuyler Colfax, father of the Vice President, was an officer of the Mechanics' Bank in New York city, where he lived and died; his only son being four months after his death. Mrs. Colfax, several years afterward, married Mr. Matthews, and removed to the village of New Carlisle, in Northern Indiana. During the minority of Vice President Colfax the family lived together, and when Mr. Colfax became Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Matthews and daughter accompanied him to Washington, his wife then being a confirmed invalid. Mrs. Matthews was a woman of more than usual intelligence, a fond but firm mother, and had the entire confidence, esteem and filial devotion of her distinguished son during all the trying years of his early life and his later and successful manhood.

THE London newspapers are full of praise to the indefatigable correspondent of the *Herald*. The London *Telegraph* speaks of the origin of Mr. Stanley's going to Africa as follows: "The manner in which this successful expedition was originated will rather astonish geographical societies. It was an idea of young Mr. Bennett, at that time staying in Paris. He telegraphed for Mr. Stanley, then resident in Madrid, and he, not knowing what business was in hand, left instantly, arrived at the Grand Hotel, Paris, at eleven of the night, and went at once to Mr. Bennett's room. That gentleman was in bed. 'Come in, Sir! who are you?' 'My name is Stanley' answered the young correspondent. 'Ah, yes!' replied the New York journalist; 'sit down—glad to see you. Have you any idea where Livingstone is?' 'No!' 'Well, I think he is living and is to be found. Will you try to find him?' 'Yes.' 'Good; you can have an unlimited credit. Use your own means, carry out your own plans. Good night!' Thus the *Herald's* expedition in search of Livingstone was set on foot. Mr. Stanley was a man to act upon such laconic commissions. With an almost exhaustless fund of information, of fertile expedients, determined courage and unceasing perseverance, he is always ready for duty, and therewithal modest as to his success."

KILLED IN A CHURCH.

A Brother Shoots the Traducer of His Sister's Reputation.

(From the Paducah Kentuckian, 8th.)

On Tuesday night last, Lovelaceville, in Ballard county, was the scene of a most unexpected and bloody tragedy which occurred in the church at that place. The particulars, as we learn them, were about as follows: A short time since some notices were posted in conspicuous places branding the sister of Rudolph as a woman of bad character, and generally defaming her. Suspicion pointed to Charles Stringer as the author of these notices, and on the morning of the tragedy Stringer posted a notice stating that he was not the author, and that, if she believed he was, to prosecute him, and see how much she could make out of it. To this no name was signed. In the meantime John Rudolph and Stringer had not met, but on Tuesday night, Rudolph being in church, Stringer entered, and asked him to come out. They walked out to the entrance, and had some words, the substance of which no one seems to have understood, when Rudolph, drawing a six-inch navy pistol, fired. The ball entered Stringer's right breast, but did not stagger him, when Rudolph immediately fired a second shot, both taking effect. Stringer threw his hand up, covering the wound, and fell dead instantly on the steps of the church. The pistol was so close to him that when it exploded it burnt his clothing. The greatest consternation prevailed for a time in the church, as the whole affair was so sudden and unexpected. Rudolph was arrested, and his case will undergo judicial investigation. From all we can hear it appears that Rudolph was afraid of Stringer, thinking it was his intention to do him some bodily harm.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Ailsworth, F. Rahm, G. Fottanelle, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Captured and Again Free.

A young man about twenty years of age, calling himself John Brooks, has called on us, and he is desirous to find the whereabouts of his mother, Elizabeth Brooks. He says he was captured about sixteen years ago, when a small boy, by the Sioux Indians, and carried away into captivity. His father was on his way to California and was killed, but his mother escaped. He remembers that he was John, his father Billy, and his mother Bettie Brooks. The young man is now living with George H. Randle, near Mexico, in this county. From information which he has derived, he supposes his mother to be somewhere in the State of Missouri. Any one having knowledge of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, answering to the circumstances in this description, will confer a great favor by communicating the facts.—*Mexico (Mo.) Messenger*.

Important Statistics.

According to a report just issued from the Census office, the total area of the United States is 3,603,577 square miles, or 1,894,467 miles in the States and 1,619,377 in the Territories. For the whole country, the number of families is 7,579,363, with an average of 5.09 persons to each family, and the number of dwellings is 7,042,-835, with an average of 5.47 persons to each dwelling. For the States, the number of families is 7,481,697, with an average of 5.09 persons to each dwelling. For the whole country, the number of persons to the square mile is 10.7, and for the States alone the number of persons to the square mile is 19.21.

THE CHINESE DOCTORS in San Francisco ship strange medicines—home comforters, and the practice of medicine in the Celestial Empire admits of queer doses. Among recent shipments, the Custom House officers found a coiled snake about four feet long, fangs, and all, with bidens, and scales like a cross. How these animals are taken by patients of Chinese doctors is not known. One would be a fair dose if disguised in a coating of sugar. They may be taken in sections three times a day, as they are dessicated, or they may be boiled down or pulverized and taken in powder, or rolled into pills. Lizards are in nearly as great demand as the snakes. These also are dried and sent over in packages, together with hundreds of other loathsome things, all of which are consigned to the Chinese physicians, and used by them in their practice.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE.
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GILBERT W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LEVI S. BETHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
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Buy and sell all Kinds of

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GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Percy Roth. W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 13, 1872.

Financial matters occupy the same groove to-day that they have been running in for the past two months. Discounts are freely made by regular institutions, and the amount of good paper that reaches the hands of outside operators is extremely small. Capital is still on the increase, and the premonitions are that money will be plentier here by the 1st o. October than it is now.

Money in the Eastern cities is abundant, with rates on time paper tending downward, whilst on call money is quoted as low as 3 per cent.

In local securities business is very quiet. Real estate is active, and the sales of this week bid fair to exceed in number those of the week past.

Gold is still at 115⅛. The imports continue increasing, and amounted in the port of New York to $9,254,068 last week. This, with what was received at other ports, will likely run the aggregate up to $12,000,000—probably the largest amount ever received in one week—in currency about $14,000,000. A continuance of such a flow of foreign goods to American ports cannot fail to increase the premium on gold.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
6-20—1862	116½
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40's	113¾
Currency 6's	118½
Gold	115⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96¾
Erie	47⅞
Harlem	119½
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	110½
Chicago & N. W	73½
Do. Preferred	89¾
St. Paul, Common	74½
Do Preferred	75½
Wabash	35⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	43
Pacific Mail	74½
West Union Telegraph	72⅜
Adams Express	96
U. S. Express	80½
Wells, Fargo & Co	87¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Centre	88½
Reading R. R	97½
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R	35¾
Central Transportation	48¾
Union Transportation	83
Pittsburgh City 5's	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26½

NEW YORK, August 13, 1872

Money easy at 2 per cent. Foreign exchange opened firm at 108½, but afterwards quotations settled down to 108¾. The occasion of this change in tone of the market was appearance of some borrowed bills on the street as well as increased supply of sterling drawn by some of the minor firms. Another reason for heaviness of sterling was the pressure of exchange on Amsterdam, which is quoted below par and very difficult to sell. The gold market was steady during this morning at 115⅜ to 115½, but became weaker in the afternoon, and declined to 114⅞ @114¾. In the Gold Room the weakness of exchange on Amsterdam was assigned as a reason for the decline. Loans were 1@2 for carrying. Clearings $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements $30,000. State bonds generally quiet: Missouries heavy, offered at 93. Governments dull and steady. Stocks stronger on the opening; Western Union advanced to 72¾, which caused a sympathetic rise of the balance of the list of ¼ to ½ per cent., but afterwards Western Union fell off to 71¾, and the general market took the early improvement. In the afternoon Western Union rallied to 72¾, and later ranged between 72 and 72¼. The balance of the market again sympathized with its course, and Western Union advanced ⅛ to 1¾. In the upward movement the most prominent stocks were Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and C. C. & I. C. The late dealings showed a general reaction of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from the highest point of the day, with an unsettled market. Canton this afternoon broke down to 91, and afterwards rallied to 93. There was some stock sold out under the rule. The Adams Express Company has declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable September 3d.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, old, 73¾; do new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 28; do, April, 26½; Missouri, 92¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons: U. S. sixes of '81, 18¾; 5-20s of '62, 16¼@16⅜; do '64, 16¼@16⅜; do '65, 16¾@16⅞; do new, 13⅝@15¾; do '67, 15⅝@16; do '68, coupons, 15½; 10-40s, do, 13¼; currency 6s, 13¾; new 5 per cent., 12⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Pacific Mail, 74½; Western Union, 72¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 47⅝; Harlem, 119½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Chicago & Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 74¾; do preferred, 75¾; Toledoa, 91¾; Wabash & Western, 75½; Chicago & Alton, 117; Fort Wayne, 96; Quicksilver, 41¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,42; No. 2 do $1,41. Oats dull and declined; No. 2 28c. Corn firm and fair demand; No. 2 mixed 43c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1 55c. Barley dull and fair demand at 57c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY August 13, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is firm but quiet; it is worth nearly double what it was at this time last year. Pots steady at 10 @ 10½; Pearls 11 cts.

BAGGING.—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 40; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 37½.

BUTTER.—Is coming freely, and the market is dull and stocks accumulating; prices, however, are without quotable change; 10 to 14 for common to fair, and 16@17 for prime to choice.

BEANS.—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cts, as to quality.

CHEESE.—Is reported easier east, but there is no change in this market; 10½@11 for prime Dairy, 11¾@12 for Factory and 12¾@13 for Goshen.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8@9 cts, as to quality.

CLARION OIL.—Is still quoted at 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 per case.

EGGS.—Dealers do not agree in their reports of the fancy market; some report that well-known brands are worth 16 to 17 cts, while others allege that it is difficult to obtain over 14. Old stock, and there is a good deal of this on the market, is hard to dispose of at any price.

FRUIT.—Apples in good supply and dull, we cannot quote above $1,50@2 per bbl. Peaches, $1,25@1,50 per box. Pears, $2@2,50 per bbl. Plums, $3,50@4,50 per bushel. Watermelons, $10 to $15 per hundred.

FLOUR.—We have to report a strong week and a very good trade, but there is no change to note in prices. Spring wheat flour $7,75 to $8,25; it is claimed that taking the price at the point of purchase as a basis, that the Minnesota's should bring $8,50, and the indications, at this writing, are that that figure will soon be realized. Winter wheat flours are steady but unchanged; $8,40 for new, and $9 for choice old. Rye flour $5,25@5,50. Buyers of spring wheat flours continue liberal, which is good evidence that the demand is steadily increasing.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good demand for wheat, but millers are very "clearish" claiming that there is no margin at present prices; we are reported sales of new red at $1,65 @$1,75 as to quality and condition.—sales of two cars fair old red at $1,75. The Chicago market, to use a common phrase, is booming; No. 2 seller August quoted of $1,54 yesterday—within about ten cents per bushel of what it was worth in New York the same day. However, the manipulations in that market have no direct influence on our market, as there is very little spring wheat used here, but there is no disputing the fact that it has its effect, though indirect it may be. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; sales at 40 to 41c for mixed and 42 for white; trade generally reported dull. Shelled Corn is in limited supply in this market, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it. Rye is quotable, nominally, at 75 to 80 cents.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues quiet and the market is devoid of anything especially new or important. Late advices from the east report Sugar and Coffee quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of almost everything in this line. There has been a sharp falling off in country orders for some days, which is nearly always the case during harvest time.

SUGARS.—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; Chespeake Ex C 11¾; Rahlis, Ex C, C. Yellow, 11¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; ordinary, 21½; rio, 20.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 60; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 30@40; Molasses, 50.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9 to 9¾.

HAY.—New hay sold from country wagons in Allegheny to-day, at $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition. Old hay is very scarce, and may be quoted at $28 to $33.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 75 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Sales at $2,50 to $3,75 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $2@$2,50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Rib Sides, 9¾; Clear Ribsides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16@17c; Dried Beef, 12c; Lard, in tierces, 16c; half bbls, 10¾; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $15,50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is firm, and we now quote at $3,37½ per bushel to the trade and $3,62½ in smaller lots.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 13, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined continues dull, and the former is considerably demoralized. It opened up at $3,40, then dropped to $3,25 and closed at about $3.30, equal to about eight and four sevenths of a cent per gallon here. It is probable that the failure, to which reference was made in our last issue, had something to do with demoralizing the market, but it commenced some weeks ago and has been in a depressed condition for some time past. Refined is also weak and drooping; spot quoted 21¾; August, 21¾; September, 22; October, 22¾; November, 23; sale 1,000 bbls August at 21¾. Oil barrels unchanged; $1,70 for country, and $1,75@$1,80 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Central Rig. Co., 535 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyer & Co., 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbl to Wm. King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 150 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 267 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 200 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1050.

WEST PENN R. R.

Central Ref Co. 950 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Easton & W., 265 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 46 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refg. Co., 100 bbls to Carson & C., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1360.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell 80
Standard O W, acct. 1170
Petroleum O W, acct. Hutchinson & B. 1170
Standard O W, acct. Hutchinson 826
Petrolite O W, acct. Thos King 262
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell 80
Standard O W, acct. " 1870
Standard O W, acct. " 468
Alliddeu O W, acets H. W. C. Tweddle 514
Total 5098

Increase in Movements of Breadstuffs.

The movements of breadstuffs at the various lake ports during the twelve months ending July 31, 1872, are largely in excess of the corresponding periods in the three proceeding years. The total crop movements, including receipts at the lake ports, from Aug. 1 to July 31, in each year, have been as follows, the flour having been reduced to its equivalent of grain: 1871-2, 171 423 289 bush.: 1870-71, 147,871,821; 1869-70 137,409,-090; 1868-69, 139,165,392. Here we have in round numbers an increase of 24,000,000 bush. in 1871-72, as compared with the preceding year; of 34,000,000 bush, as compared with 1869 and 1870, and 32,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1868-69.

The receipts at the lake ports for the four years ending Dec. 31 in each year were as follows, the total representing grain, and flour reduced to wheat: Receipts in 1871, 167,543,263 bush.; 1870, 133,935,661; 1869, 137,365,424, and in 1868, 122,435,074. The increase in 1871 over the preceding year was 34,000,000, and in 1869 and of 45,000,000 bush. as compared with 1868.

These returns show an increased activity in the grain trade at the lake ports which is likely to continue during the balance of the season. The bulk of the increase is in corn, the returns for obvious reasons showing a falling off in flour and wheat. Comparative tables to July 31, 1872, of the movements at the lake ports which show an aggregate increase as compared with 1871, and a still more marked excess over 1870, notwithstanding the fact that navigation opened a month later this season than the two preceding years.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co. 4 Lucy Furnace 24
McKnight P & Co.. 3 Nimick & Co 1
Carnegie, K & H ..... 1 John Moorhead 5
Total 38

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer ..... 2 Caughey & H 1
J. Moorhead ..... 14 J. Porter 9
Total 29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co.... 2 McKnight P & Co..... 1
Lewis O & P 1
Total 4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter ..... 1 J. Painter & Son 2
Nimick & Co ..... 10 Loomis & Co 1
Total 14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Jones & L ..... 3 Nimick & Co 30
Total 33

WEST PENN R. R.

Spang C & Co ..... 3 Isabella Furnace 79
Total 82

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 13—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92⅝@92¾; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s '62, 92; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 96. Petroleum: Refined 16¾@17s.

PARIS, August 13.—Rentes 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; New Orleans 10¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower. Red spring wheat 11s 6d@11s 11d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 28s 6d@29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 12,000 qurs.; American 11,000. Lard 38s 6d. Cumberland middles 31s; short ribs 30s. Turpentine 37s.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 13.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,836 head, making the supply for the week thus far 3,315 head, or 195 cars, against 287 last week; market opened slow this morning at 5¢@5¢ advance on all grades; the run thin and unusually light, the majority of the cattle being of an inferior quality; good cattle are in ready demand at an advance; about 1,000 were disposed of; sales of 265 Illinois steers, 1,062 to 1,221 lbs, at $5,70@6,60; 136 Michigan steers, 1,020 to 1,219 lbs, at $4,75@6,25; 317 Indiana steers, 1,005 to 1,485 lbs, at $5,75 @6,75; 20 Canada stockers of 988 lbs at $4,70; 88 Michigan stockers of 913 to 998 lbs at $4,32½@5 123 Cherokee stockers of 918 to 987 lbs at $4,30@4,62½. Sheep: receipts to-day 200, making a total supply for week thus far 2,000, against 5,800 same time last week; market not yet opened; 500 sales to reject. Hogs—Receipts for week thus far 4,400, against 11,800 last week; market opened at 10c advance on last week's prices; large quantity of scalawags buyers in the yard that claimed but for good to extra $6,00@ at any figure; prices rule for scalawags at $5,50@ 4,25; good hogs readily command $5; choice lots might bring a shade higher—sales, 107 Illinois averaging 202 lbs at $5; 234 Indiana hogs averaging from 185 to 274 lbs at $5.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 13.—Beef cattle: receipts 706; prices about the same as last week; sales of choice at $10,00@10,50; extra $9,00@ 9,50; first quality $7,25@8,00; second quality $6,00@7,00; third quality $4,50@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,440; prices gradually working down; marked dull; sales in lots at $4,00@ 5,25; extra $5,50@5,85. Hogs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 13.—There is a better demand for bleached goods and print cloths, and from the reduction in price on the fabrics, which has stimulated buyers to lay in their stocks in anticipation of future want. Other cotton fabrics continue slow of sale, with no important changes. Cloths and cassimeres in fair request where prices favor buyers a little, but there is no speculative movement, and the aggregate sales are small for this season of the years. Domestic woolens are selling fairly from first hands at opening prices.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton steady, with a good spinning demand; middling upland 21⅜c. Flour scarcely so firm; superfine 3@4 cts and State $4,75@5,00; common good $7@ 7,45; good to choice $7,45@8,30. Rye flour firm, and in fair demand at $4,25@5,10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 92⅝@93c. Wheat dull and easier; prime north-west spring afloat $1,68@1,71; new amber Michigan $1,82; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat $1,67@1,67½; winter red western $1,82@1,90. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; steamer western mixed 43¾@44c; sail do 44@44½; steamer mixed 44¼@46c. Oats heavy; western 44@4-; Ohio 44@52; total stock of grain in warehouse August 10th: wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 1,400,78-; oats, 2,870,000; barley, 4,000; rye, 40,000; pease, 9,000. Flour quiet and weak; western 18@19c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Coffee steady; Rio 14@15¾c. Petroleum; crude 12c; refined 22½c. Pork dull; mess $13,62½@15,86. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8 9-16c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Flour dull; declined; old $7,25@7,50; new $7. Wheat steady and in moderate demand for dry at $1,35@1,40; damp dull at $1,10@1,35. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 46c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and in fair demand for old at 34@36c; new quiet at 27@30c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Pork dull and nominal $13,25. Lard: demand light but holders firm at 8@8⅜@8¾c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices at 6¾, generally held at 6¾@6¾c; sales of clear rib at 8½c; clear at 8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; sales shoulders at 7½c; clear rib wanted at 9¾c, held at 9¾c; jobbing sales clear at 9¾@9¾c, held at 9¾c to come out of smoke; sugar cured hams firm at 15¾@16c. Dogs firm and in fair demand at $4,75@5,20. Whisky 89c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Flour quiet and firmly held; shipping goods scarce. Wheat irregular and unsettled; $1,57¾@1,58 seller August; $1,-23¾@1,25 seller September; $1,17 seller the year. Corn firmer; 42¾@43c seller August; 35¾c seller September; rejected 30¾c. Oats steady; 28c cash or seller August; 26¾c seller September. Rye firm; fair demand; 55c cash. Barley firm; future 58c, seller September. Pork inactive; nominally $13,75 cash or seller August; $13,40 seller September. Lard steady; summer's 8¾@8¾c; seller August, 8 5-16c; do September, 8 7-16c. Lard quiet at 6¾@6¾c. Winter lard dull and depressed; choice round lots, 18c. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Corn dull; mixed 57c; white, 60c. Oats dull; 40@42c. Pork dull and lower, mess $13,25. Bacon active and higher; 7¾@10¾c; sugar cured hams 16½@17c. Sugar late to fully fair; 9¾@10c. Cotton; sales of 100 bales nominally; good ordinary 19@ 19¾c; low middlings 19½@19¾c; receipts 51; no exports; stock 6,733.

Toledo.

Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and from two to four cents better; No. 2, white Wabash, $1,83; amber Michigan $1,81; seller August; No. 3 red, $1,42@1,41. Corn is a shade better; high mixed, 40c; low do, 47½c; white, 51@52c. Oats quiet; No. 1 new, 35c; No. 2, 30@31c; rejected, 26c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Flour firm; choice superfine $7@8,50. Wheat firm; red $1,76@1,79. Rye firm at 80c. Corn firmer; mixed western 61@61½c. Oats steady; white 44@46c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14@14,25. Petroleum: crude 12@12½c; refined 22@22½c. Whisky unchanged.

152PORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 13.—2 cars lumber, Meighewan & D; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, R P Bergan; 1 do do, Nelson Bros; 1 do do, McVey A & Co; 1 do do, Patterson Bros; Brady's Bend I Co; 1 car g stone, F Alden; 1 do fish Arbuckle & Co; 2 do lumber, A H Cook; 2 do s steel, Hussey W & Co; 1 do, Foley, Graff H & Co; 100 old bbls, Lockhart F & Co; 278 do do, D D Moore, 190 do do, C A Warmenstie; 2 c mills, Shankle, M & Co; 4 bbls I oil, P & C R R; 4 crates c work, Grover & R S M Co; 2 bxs jars, Interpat W Co; 50 do do, Standard, D Watson; 1 do do, Jennings, E S Bishop; 15 bdls paper, B Singerly 20 do do, J R Welden & Co; 1 bxs cigars, 2 crates do, L. M. Barchand; 2 crates do, Arnsthall & S; 1 lot furniture, T W Martin; 1 do do, Chee S & Co, 1 do do, J W Wood; 1 do do, Scott & Co; 1 do do, Soutelbuck & H; 26 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 6 do potatoes, H Riddle; 1 do eggs, 8 do apples, Loh & C; 1 do do, 3 do apples, Gregg Son & Co; 4 do do, H J; 100 pkgs pipe, Jarvis & C; 1 bbl sand, F Sellers & Co; 10 do do, D Wallace; 1 do do, Scruggles, J J Pettit & Co; 2 cases cigars, Dilworth Bros; 2 do do, T J Wallace; 11 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 1 bbl malls, 1 box do, Lewis O & P; 4 bbls o meal, 10 bgs do, 100 do apples, Loh & C; 1 sack rags, 3 tubs butter, 2 kgs do, 3 bbls eggs, 3 do potatoes, 21 do apples, F Dull & Sons; 7 kgs butter, 2 bbls egg, 4 do pears, 5 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do potatoes, Read C & Co; 7 cases matches, 5 bxs pipes, G Fola.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. August 13.—25 hgs t seed, Scobia R & Co; 11 bales b corn, H S Weaver; 20 hgs t seed, John Hinkle; 5 bbls alcohol, E L Fahnestock; 300 bbls flour, Jenkins; 500 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls spirits, E T Devlin; 16 hgs lard, R Owens; 10 bbls spirits, John selfreth; 1 bbl money, C O Perrine; 15 bbls strand, 5 do gin, Schmidt & F; 100 bbls flour, Seghrner & V; 300 do, D Wallace; 100 do do, I W Jenkins & Bro; 100 pkgs tobacco, Wormser & Co; 5 pkgs liquor, S H Watson; 7 do do, Dilling & S; 10 bails tobacco, Kramer & S; 10 bbls oil, E H Myers & Co; 15 bbls apples, Aiken W & P; 16 bbls apples, 9 do potatoes, R Rea Jr; 30 bxs cheese, Dilworth Bro; 150 eggs, Woodworth & D; 9 bbls flour, Atwell & Lee; 21 bbl apples, J Pettit & Co; 10 kegs butter, Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls apples, 4 do pears, H J McCracken & Bro; 1 car shingles, Jas O'Brien; 1 do do, J & A Hays; 1 do do, S & W H Martin; 57 bxs cheese, E Riddle & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD Co. August 13.—106 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, A S Shaub; 1 do do, D F Donavan; 62 tres hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 do do, Reese Overall; 1 do do, John Meyers & Son; 5 bdls wheels, R W Hare; 10 tubs tobacco, J H Lippencott; 1 beer cooler, Demler Bros; 2 bxs mds, G A Kelly & Co; 23½ do candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 5 do do, Voigt & Metz; 10 bbls apples, G W Payne; 10 do do, P W Sterrie; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 10 do apples, A F Cubbage; 22 sks potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 8 do do, Louis Krobie; 11 feed cutters, 3 fly wheels, W F Eastwick; 1 sewing machines, R Strait; 52 bales hay, John Rose; 731 pkgs iron, Graff B & Co; 108 sks oats, Thompson R & Co; 1 half chest tea, Carter Bros; 9 bdls baskets, H Langkamp & Son; 32 bgs feed, H W Bulfum; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Co; 8 cars wheat, Marshall N & Co; 158 sks oats, B Rafferty; 100 bbls flour, Arbuckles & Co; 160 do do, S S Marvin; 800 bushels wheat, 300 do corn, Hitchcock Mct & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY August, 13.—19 sks scraps, 1 bbl grease, B Fiflam, 5 organs, Mellor & H; 16 sks hair, D Chestnut & Co; 384 pkgs powder, A Kirk; 9 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 2 hf bbls liquor, Dillinger & S; 8 bgs potatoes, James Donnelly; 1 car lumber, G W Gass; 17 bbls wheat, Coleman & Co; 1 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 33 do do, Kier & Co; 8 cars old r iron Fgh Bolt Co.

WEST PENN, August 13.—3 cars lumber, W Ansell & Co; 1 car cheese, Archbe Bros; 20 doz brooms, 19 sks rags, H McClellan; 20 pkgs leather, A C Mardorf; 3 bbls eggs, Haworth & D; 20 bbls salt, Hilppsley; 4 sks rags, Reymer Bro.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues stationary at this point, with 37 inches in the channel. It is not likely that the recent rains will have any influence on the river, as there was not enough of it.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual. She leaves here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

There are at the ore pile at Carondelet the following steamers waiting for the barges to be loaded with Iron Mountain or for different points on the Ohio River: John Means, Maggie P, Coal Hill, and Clipper. The Fearless is lying at the Marine Ways, getting new guards put on in place of the broken old ones. She will not leave for the Ohio till next week. Her barges are being loaded with ore.

Captain Thomas H. Bradley, of the War Department, Washington, D. C., was formerly one of the Missouri River steamer Ensign Grant, and subsequently, when the war broke out, he acted as pilot of the John Warner. Enlisting in the volunteers, he gained the rank of Major. He is captain in the regular army, and holds position of great honor in Washington.

—A colored porter, of the steamer Milwaukee, from Davenport, was killed in the left breast and dangerously wounded, at McGregor, Iowa, on Thursday night, by one of the passengers with whom he had a dispute about twenty-five cents charges on some baggage. The would-be murderer was arrested and bound over to await the result.

—Captain Bob Patterson, formerly a member of the Nashville Board of Aldermen, was elected Jailer in the Nashville district, by the entire straight-out ticket being cast for him, he having resigned them valuable service in securing a reduction of the wharfage tax, while a member of the city Board.

—Lord Palmerston" and the Nashville Board of Trade have built a steamboat (on paper) to run in the the Tennessee river, from Johnsonville to Florence in the interest of the North Windy railroad and the Nashville merchants.

—The Cincinnati Republican says he had the Marine Railway at Carondelet, on Monday, and the work of cutting off a portion and putting in a new and large portion will be at once begun.

—The following steamers are laid up at Wheeling: Chas. Brooks, R. E. Hudson, Courier, Ed. Hobbs, and Express. The Science and New State have been put in the Parkersburg trade in place of the Courier and Express.

—Captain N. B. Hatcher, clerk of the Tom Jasper, was married July 29, in Leavenworth, Kansas, to a Miss Julia Belle Oldham, the belle of Kalamza.

—The steamer Emory City, recently built at Kingston for the coal company, was sold, on Monday, to Col. R. K. Byrd for $8,400.

—The Wheeling *Register* says Capt. Flesher paid $8,000 for the Argosy. She is seven or eight years old.

—The Granite State has taken the place of the Telegraph in the Cincinnati and Big Sandy trade.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer PETER DONAHOE, Commander, will leave as above THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to the Captain. EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. For further particulars inquire of S. E. PATTERSON, Agent. [oc7:tf]

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

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Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. All express tanks to connect.

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OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

100 WALNUT STREET.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Hides Buenos Ayres Steer;
100 " Spanish and Slaughter;
100 " Orinoco Steer;

Which we offer at the lowest market rates, and to which we call the attention of dealers and tanners.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.,

(Successors to HAYS & STEWART.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

LEATHER,

Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings

No. 102 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, August 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

—The reports of the Viewers on the opening of Howard and Spruce streets and McDonald alley, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

aug6-w6 JAMES BROWN, City Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1872.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fourth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny River, and of Fourth avenue, from Smithfield street to Valley street, are now ready for examination and will remain in my office for 10 days for inspection, after which they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

aug7-w10 T. S. CLARKE, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on Sarah street, from Liberty street to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, will be open for inspection for ten days from this date, after which time they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

aug7-w10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on Penn

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

Turtle Soup to-day for Dinner at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage—Salisbury Bros. & Co., Battle Creek, Michigan, 4c; Rev. A. T. Twing, New York, N. Y., 3c; Barry Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; J. Lineun, San Francisco, Cal., 1c.

First Ward.

The First Ward Republicans held a meeting on Monday evening at the school. Over one hundred Republican voters were in attendance. After the organization of the club a subscription paper was opened for the purpose of equipping a marching club. Almost enough money was subscribed by those present to fully equip one hundred men ready for marching. Judging from the amount of enthusiasm shown, a good account will be given in October by this ward.

Attention, Grant Men!

By reference to our advertising columns on the first page it will be seen that Witt's Upholstery, No. 92 Third avenue, managed by Ed. Witt, has prepared themselves to furnish to Grant Clubs of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding counties Cages, Caps, Torches and Leggins at ten per cent. less than is charged at many other houses. Mr. Witt will get them up in good style, and parties can rely on their orders being filled at once. Call and see him before purchasing.

Wooden Pavement Adopted.

The Wyckoff Pavement Company—A Pittsburg institution—has obtained a heavy contract from the borough of Temperanceville for this excellent wooden pavement. A committee of the borough Councils visited all the Eastern cities, and after thorough examination and inquiry finally adopted the Wyckoff. This pavement has been adopted to a large extent in other cities, and it seems destined to be *the* wooden pavement.

Gigantic.

A huge watermelon, weighing 36¾ pounds, was presented to the GAZETTE office yesterday. The messenger who brought it could not inform us by whom it was sent. We are not the less grateful for the luscious monster because it was anonymous. We sent it to our composing room, where, notwithstanding its size, it was quickly devoured and greatly relished. We hope when another is sent the donor will let his name accompany it, that we may salute him as such good offices deserve.

Teachers Elected.

At a meeting of the School Board in North Fayette township, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing term: No. 1 (Palace) Miss E. G. Gregg; No. 2 (McConnell's) Miss M. Scott; No. 3 (Noblestown) Miss Lizzie Hoffman; No. 4 (Sturgeons) Miss Argie S. Wilson; No. 5 (Half Crown) Miss Jennie E. Robb; No. 6 (Shirland) Miss Allie L. McEwen; No. 7 (McKee's) Miss Robbie M. Walker; No. 8 (Fayette) Mr. John McCandless. The schools will open on Monday, September 9th.

Arrested for Passing Counterfeit Money.

Yesterday afternoon detective Cupples arrested a man named Fred Stanley *alias* Nicolrist Lennote, while in the act of passing a ten dollar counterfeit note of the Poughkeepsie issue, at the bar of the Red Lion Hotel. The defendant deposited one hundred dollars at the Masonic Bank, on Smithfield street, and among the bills was the note which he passed at the bar that afternoon, but it was thrown out by the clerk because it was counterfeit. The defendant is under arrest awaiting a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

Mistaken Identity.

Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Hazen and Officer Kane arrested a girl at a house of ill-fame on Tenth street, who, it was thought, answered the description of a girl who is wanted in Baltimore. The daughter of a wealthy and respectable gentleman in Baltimore has been missing for some time and descriptions had been sent throughout the country with the offer of a reward of one thousand dollars for her return. The officers thought they had discovered the right person. When she was brought to the Mayor's office she denied that she was the person wanted, and as the Mayor had received no notification from Baltimore, and had no evidence that she was the person wanted, she was discharged.

City Improvements.

Pittsburgh has natural capabilities which, if rightly improved, will make it one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. It is drained by two noble rivers, and it is possessed of so much diversity of landscape, that it only needs the appliances of art to become a wonder of beauty. Jerusalem that was "beautiful for situation," was not more eligibly located. This very fact leads to the belief that when improvements are formed, looking to the development of the city, will prove prosperous. It has been the case thus far, and will doubtless continue so in the future. For this reason, we are decidedly impressed that the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Association will not only prove a bubble benefactory but its stock is among the most reliable now offered. Call at 77 Fourth avenue, and learn the various features of the enterprise.

Second Ward Republican Meeting.

Last evening a meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club Marching Corps, at the school house, Dr. Addison Arthurs in the chair was held.

The report of the Committee on uniform was read and accepted.

On motion Captain John U. Gill was authorized to order the uniforms.

Dr. King reported that Wilkins' Hall could be obtained as a drilling room and the Executive Committee was authorized to obtain the same.

The following officers were elected for the marching corps:

John U. Gill, Captain; William Phillips, Jr., First Lieutenant; Louis Hager, First Sergeant; H. B. Crane, Second Sergeant; William Nunn, Ensign.

The positions of Second Lieutenant and four Sergeants will be filled hereafter.

On motion adjourned.

Arrested for Forgery.

Yesterday morning a sewing machine agent named B. A. Newting, a resident of Cambria county, was arrested on the information of Samuel Powers, who charged him with forgery. The defendant has been the canvassing agent for the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and was assigned territory in Cambria and Clearfield counties. It is alleged that in last January he executed a lease for a sewing machine and signed the name of his cousin to the paper, and forwarded it to the office of the company in this city. It is also alleged that he wrote to the agents in his cousin's name, asking for an extension of the time of payment for the machine. The defendant states that he was indebted to his cousin and took that way of paying him. He says that his cousin knew of his course and approved of it. He had a partial hearing before Alderman Nicholson, and was held to bail in the sum of eight hundred dollars for a further hearing.

Petroleum as Used by the Indians in the Early Days.

The following account of the use of petroleum by the Indians for religious purposes in the early days of Pennsylvania we find in the Venango *Spectator*. It was written upwards of thirty years ago by either Judge Thompson or Rev. Cyrus Dickson, who then resided in Franklin:

The other use made of the oil was for religious worship. Here I cannot better describe it than in the imaginary language of the commandant of Fort Duquesne to his Excellency General Montcalm, the unfortunate hero of Quebec. "I would desire" says the commandant, "to assure your Excellency, that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conewango, and three above Fort Venango, we were invited by the Chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed, drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about half a league, where the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great Chief then recited the conquests and heroism of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which bursts into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch or fire-ball. At the sight of the flames the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout that made the hills and valley re-echo back again." Here, then, is revived again the story of the ancient fire worshipers of the East. Here, then, are the children of the sun. The fame of these springs is greater in France and England than in America; greater in distant cities of the Union than in Franklin, only nine miles distant from them.

"BABE" MONTGOMERY SHOT.

Singular Accident.

Last night about ten o'clock a very singular accident occurred which may result fatally. It seems that a man named Montgomery, who is widely known as "Babe" Montgomery, was in a disorderly house on the corner of Webster avenue and Elm street, kept by a colored woman, when one of the occupants attempted to take a revolver from his pocket. From some cause the weapon exploded and the ball entered immediately below the left arm of Montgomery, severing the brachial artery. A physician was summoned and pronounced the wound dangerous, though not necessarily fatal, unless mortification sets in.

The victim "Babe" Montgomery is well known hereabouts as a notorious character. He is the son of a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of Washington county, and has already been in quite a number of affrays. A few years ago he was tried for murder, but was acquitted. He has led a wild, reckless life, but has thus far escaped, and among his associates numbers many strong friends.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

Preparing to Entertain the Visitors—The Preliminary Arrangements—A Veteran Legion to be Organized—An Old-Line Democrat Speaks out—The Programme as Thus far Completed.

Last evening a meeting of the soldiers and sailors of this county was held at the rooms of the Lincoln Club to make preparations for the reception and entertainment of comrades who will be present at the Soldiers' Convention in this city. The room was filled, nearly every district of the county being represented. The meeting was called to order by Col. John H. Stewart, who moved that General James S. Negley be called to the chair. This was unanimously approved, and the chair was occupied by the General.

The following list of other officers was then read:

Captain James B. Moore, General J. B. Sweitzer, Major A. P. Calhoun, Colonel James Schoonmaker, Colonel John H. Stewart, Colonel J. H. Hoffer, Colonel Sam Kilgore, Captain Sam Fullwood, Colonel S. M. Smith, Captain John H. Wood, Colonel N. Craig, Colonel John Grayson, Major W. P. Hunker, Colonel John Snodgrass, Major Robert Pollock, Major Foley, Major Frank Bailey, Major Hechtepl, Major J. F. Caldwell, Ensign Isaac J. McKinney, Major D. S. Fullerton, Major Duncan McLain, Captain D. B. Pearson, Major John C. Donaldson, Major W. W. Tyson, Doctor D. W. Riggs, Captain W. L. Pettit, Captain Hiram F. Calhoun, Colonel J. W. Ballentine, Colonel John C. Donaldson, Commissaries—Captain W. P. Herbert, Captain G. W. Hill, Captain H. C. Mathias, Captain George W. Perkins, Captain Albert A. Gettys, Captain Penticost, Colonel T. F. Lehman.

General Pearson having been called upon to explain the object of the meeting said it had been called to make the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the soldiers who would pour in here from all parts of the country at the time of the reunion. From letters which he had received he was assured that an immense number of people would be here at that time. From all the cities come responses showing that hundreds, and in some cases thousands, will be in bands of mule, would make up delegations. The aid and effort of all the soldiers in the county was needed to give their comrades a proper reception and furnish them with quarters. How this could best be done was the work before the meeting.

General Negley upon taking the chair said he was glad to see so many old soldiers assembled at the call. He appreciated the compliment which his old comrades had paid him in asking him to preside. He was especially glad to meet them here in an effort to contribute to the success of the party. It was right that the comrades of Sherman, Sheridan, Howard, Meade and Burnside, should contribute to the success of such a party. Disclaiming the attention of making a speech, he again thanked them for the honor conferred on him.

General Sweitzer then offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is contemplated to hold a National Convention of soldiers and sailors in this city on the 17th of September next; therefore

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of Allegheny county will extend to our comrades a soldiers welcome.

Resolved, That the reputation of our city for patriotism and hospitality to soldiers fairly earned in the past shall be maintained on the coming occasion, and that we earnestly appeal to our citizens to aid us with their means and their personal assistance to that purpose.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements with power to appoint such other committees as may be required.

After reading them he said that this Convention was a matter of great general interest. It would be a great job to entertain so many but it must be done and done handsomely. In a matter of such a general character it was proper to make a general appeal and he knew it would not be made in vain. Upon the conclusion of these remarks, Col. Stewart moved that the resolutions be received and taken being carried moved that the number of the committee provided for in the resolution be numbered to nine.

After some further discussion this was carried.

A long discussion then took place relative to the means that would be take to entertain the visitors. It was announced that it was not the intention to meet the expenses of those who come on the occasion, but that all would be provided with a place to sleep, and it was presumed many would be entertained at private houses.

Capt. Harper then offered the following resolutions as additional to those read by General Sweitzer:

Resolved, That the Soldiers and Sailors of Allegheny county immediately proceed to organize a "Veteran Legion."

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of superintending the work of organization, with power to appoint all necessary sub-committees, to prescribe titles and ranks of officers, designate uniforms, etc.

Resolved, That when organized, the Legion shall be under the control of the President of the Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention for duty preparatory to and during the Convention, and at all other times shall be under the direction of the committee provided for in the second resolution.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion Captain Harper (as he was also adopted that the committee be the same as that appointed under the previous resolutions.

Col. Stewart moved that the committee be appointed by the originators of the resolution, General Sweitzer the chairman of the Executive Committee, General Pearson, and the chairman of the meeting, General Negley. This was carried.

Captain Moore, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, was then called on for a speech. The gentleman responded by saying he had not expected to make a speech. All present knew that he had been a Democrat, and a Democrat for twenty-five years. That party had sold itself out to Greeley, but it could not sell him. He repudiated it and had made his choice to vote for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. (Great cheering.

Mr. Slagle being seen among those present, was then called on for a speech, and replied that he had come down supposing that he was to be laid out. There was very little time to do it. The gentleman thought that whatever general preparations would be made, the success of the thing depended upon the loyalty and generosity of the people of this city. At the previous convention the houses had been thrown open and they would be at this time.

It was announced that the committee would not be appointed until to-day, whereupon, after remarks from Mr. Craig, Rev. of the County Finance Committee, the meeting adjourned.

A PASTOR CHOSEN.

Meeting of the Second U. P. Church Allegheny—The Third Attempt—Rev. D. A. Wallace Pastor Successful—The Rev. D. A. Wallace Chosen—A Harmonious Meeting.

Last evening another meeting—being the third of a series—was held by the members of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, for the purpose of electing a pastor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Col. Clark. There was quite a large attendance, about two-thirds of the whole membership being present, and great interest was manifested in the result, although harmony prevailed.

The meeting was organized at eight o'clock, Rev. J. H. Timmons, of Tarentum, presiding by special request. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, the business of the evening was proceeded with. Rev. D. A. Wallace, President of Monmouth college, Illinois, and Rev. J. M. Johnston, of Parnassus, Armstrong county were put in nomination. At a previous meeting, which there were two candidates, (Dr. Wallace not being numbered among them) Rev. Mr. Johnston distanced his competitors, but lacked one vote of a majority of the whole. The friends opposing it were dropped last evening and Dr. Wallace taken up.

Previous to the voting,

Mr. Maylin, senior member of the Session, stated that a rumor had been circulated that the Church would not come, but it was authorized authority. Dr. Wallace stood before them on the same footing as any other candidate. He had not asked to be elected, but there was no doubt he would come if a proper call was given.

The ballot was then taken—a proceeding which occupied about an hour. It was a noticable fact that the "down trodden" exercise the right of suffrage recorded them with an enthusiasm that was refreshing and abundantly evidenced that the fair voters knew the value of a ballot. A large number of votes were also cast by proxy, which reduced the work of reviving returns a matter of some labor and very tedious. At length just as the clock struck eleven and a large part of the congregation had gone home, the result was announced: Wallace, 264; Johnson, 118. A few inconsiderate persons, so far forgot the dignity of the occasion as to manifest a desire to applaud, but this breach of decorum was very quickly rebuked by general sentiment. After the result had been announced Mr. Wm. Lockhart, who had voted in the minority, moved that the election be made unanimous.

Mr. W. H. Gill thought the motion out of order. He was in favor of it as the right line, but thought such a proceeding would be going beyond the purpose of the meeting.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Klicker, the chair then appointed Messrs. W. H. Gill, John Dean and A. P. Burchfield a committee to wait upon Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, who had been appointed by the Presbytery to moderate in the call of the congregation, and request his attendance at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening, to complete the work.

The people accordingly were dismissed with the benediction and notified to attend next Tuesday.

Dr. Wallace is a gentleman about fifty years of age, and has the reputation of being one of the finest scholars and ablest men in the U. P. denomination. He has been very popular both in the pulpit and in social circles wherever he has traveled, and the choice is looked upon generally as a good one. From the feeling last night we should judge that it will give general satisfaction. If he accepts the call, it will be proposed to make him Professor of Pastoral Theology in the U. P. College in Allegheny—a chair that has never been filled since the death of Dr. Pressly. So anxious were his friends to have him that they agreed to pay his salary ($1,000) for filling the Professorship—one of them, Mr. John Dean, agreeing, it is said, to pay $500 for ten years toward that object.

The salary at the church we understand is $3,000, so that the monetary inducement is not insignificant. It is not known whether he will accept, but it has been currently reported that he said if the call was unanimous he would come.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends buy no other.

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

Apple Dumplings for Dinner to-day at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, Library building, 195 Penn avenue.

Fall Styles

In hats and caps being received at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Central Board of Education—Meeting Yesterday—The Finances—New Teachers For the High School—The Music Teachers.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday afternoon, August 13th.

Present, Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Caldwell, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Wilkinson and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the majority of the principals of the ward schools, recommending Andrew Burtt for the Normal Department of the High School was read and filed.

Report of City Superintendent read and filed.

The report of the Secretary, showing that warrants to the amount of $1,073 67 have been drawn since the last meeting, also a statement of receipts and expenditures during the past year.

RECEIPTS.

From taxes	$ 175,414.63
From State appropriation	10,309.66
From non-resident pupils, &c	1,452.67
From sale of bonds	50,000.00
From temporary loan	24,200.00
Total	$ 261,376.96

EXPENDITURES.

Amount due Treasurer, June 1871	$ 37,296.10
Amount of outstanding warrants	2,405.19
Teachers salaries	160,294.47
Superintendents' salary	2,500.00
Secretary's	1,589.66
High school building Furniture &c	71,446.17
Interest	6,667.97
Incidentals	10,352.62
Total	$ 291,462.18
Overdrawn	$ 30,085.22

The total indebtedness of the Board June 26th was as follows:

Bonds issued	$100,000 00
Temporary loan	25,000 00
Due Treasurer	26,845 20
Outstanding warrants	3,238 97
Total	$155,085 17

The aggregate of receipts and expenditures for the Sub-District Boards, as reported, are

RECEIPTS.

From taxes	$79,065 72
From other sources	92,088 52
Total	$171,154 24

EXPENDITURES.

Fuel and contingencies	$ 28,177 17	
Purchasing ground	14,511 75	
Building	106,563 95	
Rent, repairs and interest	37,489 30	
	27,072 31	
		$213,814 48
Deficit		42,660 24
Add indebtedness reported last year		70,534 18
		$113,194 42

On motion the report was received.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Finance, reported a balance in the depository of $60,988.72. Also reported in favor of placing the account of the late City Treasurer in the hands of a solicitor.

Report accepted and power to act in regard to the late City Treasurer.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on High School reported in favor of the election of C. A. Kenaston as Professor of Belles Lettres and H. W. Bancroft as Professor of Mathematics, and requesting authority to fill the chair of Elocution temporarily.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Miller Street School, reported in favor of Mr. Johnston as principal and Miss A. McClurea as Assistant of Miller Street School.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the report was received and the nominations confirmed.

Mr. Aiken, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported the following:

WHEREAS, The pupils of the several Ward Schools have unrestrained liberty to attend schools other than those of their own districts, and as this liberty is injurious in its effects, being subversive of good order and discipline.

Resolved, That hereafter, teachers will be apportioned, in accordance with the number of actual resident pupils, and that no vacancies that shall occur shall be filled unless the number of resident pupils shall justify the apportionment.

On motion received and adopted.

Mr. Craig, from the committee on music, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we request the sub-district boards to purchase a sufficient number of Mason's series of National Music Charts for use in the respective schools.

Resolved, That the Principals are hereby requested to report any and every absence of the music teacher from duty.

The committee recommend the re-election of the present corps of music teachers. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Craig the salaries of the music teachers were fixed at $1,200 each per annum.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, the Board proceeded to the election of teachers for the High School.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, Carlos A. Kenaston was elected Professor of Belles Lettres.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Horace W. Bancroft was elected Professor of Mathematics.

An election for Preceptress was held, with the following result:

	BALLOTS. First.	Second.	Third.
Miss Helen M. Renwick	10	8	5
Miss Annie Mecfleland	5	11	13
Mrs. Marretta B. Burt	4	1	1

Miss McClelland's election was then made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the Committee on High School was authorized to elect temporarily a teacher of elocution.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the election of a Normal Teacher was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion adjourned.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Ordinances Repassed—Routine Business Disposed of.

East Birmingham Councils held a regular monthly meeting last night. Present—Messrs. Brown, Kemler, Haberman Eitenmiller, Fox, Feeker, Wharton and Burgess Dressel, who presided.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass finally all the ordinances that had been passed since last spring. It was explained that the ordinances through some oversight had not been recorded and that they had to be passed finally again and recorded.

The motion was carried, and all the ordinances were passed finally, except that granting A. H. Banmer privilege to erect a switch. Messrs. Banmer & Co. were notified to remove their switch to a point further up the street; the ordinance in reference to Thomson & Cunningham was so amended as to put the work of laying the track under the supervision of the Street Committee, and compelling the company to keep the street in repair.

The Clerk read an ordinance for the apprehension of all disorderly persons within borough limits, which was passed finally.

Mr. Haberman, Treasurer showed the following state of the borough finances:

Receipts		$10,966 04
Expenditures	$6,473 07	
Due July 9	3,845 53	10,306 60
Balance on hand		$ 659 44

There were also $5,000 common bonds due and a note of $1,500.

The report was accepted and the Finance Committee instructed to raise the money to pay the bonds and note.

Mr. Eitenmiller of the Street Committee stated that they had been repairing streets and keeping them clean. In regard to the alley running between St. Clair borough and East Birmingham and the building of the steps on said alley, the Street Committee recommended that no action be taken until St. Clair borough paves its own part first.

Report accepted and approved.

A bill from Dennis Driscall, contractor for the construction of the Twentieth street sewer amounting to $5,870 11 was read and referred to the Committee for examination. The amounts for the construction of the Edwards alley sewer and Jane street sewer $366.50 for the former, $481.80 for the latter, were also referred to the Street Committee.

A petition for a fire plug at the corner Wharton and seventeenth streets was referred to the Committee on Fire and Gas, who were instructed to confer with the Birmingham Committee on the same subject.

The Street Committee was instructed to request Messrs. Cunningham and Ihmsen to repave the side-walk on Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Wharton moved that a fire plug be put up at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Sidney streets. Carried.

The Street Committee, on motion of Mr. Fox, was requested to place stone crossings on streets that are being paved, wherever they deemed necessary.

Mr. Wharton presented an ordinance changing the grade of Twenty-fifth street from Carson to Water streets. Laid over.

Mr. Felker, of the Wharf Committee, presented several bills, which were ordered to be paid.

The matter of allowing Keeling & Co., to build an abutment into the river was referred to the Wharf Committee with power to act.

Burgess Dressel made his monthly report as follows:

No. of Arrests	74
Paid fines & costs	62
Committed	12
Amount of fines collected	$297 00
Received from licenses	6 50
Total	$303 50
Amount due by Bor. for Commitments	$ 43 00
Balance in Treasury	$261 50

Received and filed.

Adjourned.

Jaundice effectually removed by timely and continued use of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

Home Made Bread.—Rolls, Tea Cakes and Soda Biscuits at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well.
tf

Great Stock

Of hats and caps at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 139 Wood street, embracing all the newest styles.

Go and See

The new stock and new styles at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

COLORED VOTERS GATHERING.

Mass Meeting Last Night—Sumner Repudiated—A State Convention Talked of.

Last evening a mass meeting of colored voters was held in Baptist Hall, Park Way, Allegheny, under the supervision of the Central Grant Club. There was a very large attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. John W. Terry. On motion of Prof. Neale, the following additional Vice Presidents were appointed: Messrs. Fred. Wilson, B. F. Fulpress, Otho Snyder, Wm. B. Peterson, Jos. Mahoney, Rev. J. H. Brooks, of Ohio, and Moses Howard.

The President introduced the Rev. A. M. Milligan, of this city, who proceeded to address the meeting at some length. Mr. Milligan was frequently interrupted with applause, showing that his remarks were appreciated. At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was tendered him for his able address.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Milligan's address, Prof. Neale offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the deplorable apostacy of our great friend, Charles Sumner, who from being one of the honored leaders of the great party of human rights and human progress, has plunged headlong from his eminent position as an apostle of liberty, into the arms of those who are seeking to gain by strategy, what they lost by open conflict on the field of battle; and as many of our noble life-long friends, have also fallen into the pestiferous snare set for them by those who are plotting against the nation's life, it becomes our duty to declare again, our fidelity to the old Republican party, and to solemnly

Resolve, That while we regard with grief the defection of many good men—Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner included—from the party that gave us *freedom and the rights of men*; while we still respect them for the belief that they would have continued true to the rights of colored men, but for the baleful influence of mad ambition and personal animosity, we cannot follow them outside of the camp. For us to do so would be moral treason to God and man.

Resolved, That the letter of Charles Sumner to the Committee of Colored Men, was as a shadow that fell over us like the dark pall of night. The Historic Muse, that keeps ward and watch in the Temple of Fame, must now cover his God-like statue with the veil of oblivion. "What private griefs he had, alas! we know not, that made him do it." He was our friend, faithful and just to us. He was our mighty man of eloquence and scholarly lore, whose deeds of heroism in behalf of our race far excelled the achievements of any man whose acts are recorded on the pages of history. He did not only help to free us, but elevated us to a rank besides him in the United States Senate. He has also abandoned those noble men, Henry Wilson, Morton, Conkling and others, who voted for and helped place him in that prestige to his civil rights bill, and identified himself with those who opposed it. We thought him worthy of a human apotheosis, but he has departed from us. Let us pray that he may relinquish his present course so unbecoming to the public, if progress, so unworthy of his noble past record, and return to the arms of the old radical Republican party.

Resolved, That we recognize in the colored Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs, now forming in Allegheny and other counties in Pennsylvania, efficient and powerful instrumentalities in keeping the men of our race loyal and true to their party obligations. The triumph of the Union or regular Republican party, demands our first consideration. All side issues, all questions of expediency, all controversy as to the relative merits of the several candidates should be buried, *Principles not men*, must be our watchword, and to vote the *whole ticket, our sacred duty*.

The President stated that a State Convention of the colored citizens of this State would meet in Harrisburg, and it was the object of this club to send on a delegate. He said that a collection would be taken up to defray his expenses, and he hoped all the Liberal Republicans would contribute. [Cries of "No Liberal Republicans are present."] The President said in reply that he did not like the term Liberal in a political sense, meaning Greeley Republicans, but that term he wished to convey was that all present should contribute liberally. While the collection was being lifted "John Brown" was sung.

Addresses were now made by Mr. Fred. J. Loudin and the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of Akron, Ohio.

The last speaker of the evening was Professor Neale, who made a short but stirring address. He commenced by stating that thorough organization was essential to the success of their cause. He next referred to the resultant effects of the Presidential campaign of 1872. The Democratic party, under the specious guise of reform and Liberal Republicanism, regain power. The speaker deprecated any denunciation of Democrats as such. Many of them were kind, noble hearted men. It was their doctrine he opposed. Prof. Neale then referred to Horace Greeley's proposition to pay the so-called slave owners four hundred millions of dollars, and quoted as favored with some excellent slugging by the South Side Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Richard Prosser.

Mr. C. D. O'Reilly was then introduced as the "Great Irish Carpenter of the South Side." Mr. O'Reilly made a brief, though very eloquent and pointed address. He reviewed the acts and record of General Grant, and referred to some of the charges which Senator Sumner had made against him. He regretted the loss to the Republican party of Sumner, Schurz and Greeley, but thought that we could get along without them. In speaking of the Democratic party the speaker said he had always been taught to respect the dead. The party had been sold out at Baltimore; would be laid out in October, and buried in November.

At the close of his address the speaker proposed three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, which were given with a will, and the meeting adjourned.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

AN old woman named Eliza McNutt was sent to the Work House for ninety days by the Mayor for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct Michael Kennedy was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days by the Mayor.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Andrew Harper charged Louis Mueller with keeping a disorderly house. The parties reside at Homewood. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

MICHAEL MALIAR made an information before Alderman McMasters, against Mike, Harry and Philip Kennedy, whom he charged with surety of the peace in threatening him with bodily harm. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

For drunkenness Catharine Williams was yesterday committed for sixty days. By special request, the Mayor sent her to jail instead of the Work House, in order that that institution might be spared the honor of her company in the capacity of a "scrubbist."

WHILE Jack Showalter was in the lock-up in Birmingham, awaiting a hearing on a charge of stealing a pair of socks from a store, he received news of the death of his sister. Considerable sympathy was expressed for the prisoner, and the information was withdrawn and he was released.

YESTERDAY morning Dr. Jackson was sent to the Work House for ninety days by the Mayor, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, he being a professional thief. In justice to the well-known citizen and military character we shall explain that it was not he, but a gentleman of Irish extraction.

A LETTER has been received from Steubenville saying that a horse and buggy has been found there, which are supposed to have been stolen in this vicinity. Yesterday morning a man from Steubenville came into the Mayor's office enquiring for a horse and buggy which had been stolen from him. He left with an officer for Steubenville to examine the stolen property.

EDWARD SHEPHARD arrived in Pittsburgh a few days ago impressed with the magnitude of the business of this city. He was more than ever convinced of that when he was arrested and placed in the lock-up for breaking a handsome pane of glass in Stuin's painting establishment on Seventh avenue. Yesterday morning he was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Carriages and Buggies.

We are glad that we are enabled to chronicle the success of a home manufacturing firm, in its competition with eastern workmen. When Messrs. Workman & Davis entered the lists many doubted their ability to produce an article that would equal those of eastern manufacture. But after they had shown what they could do, and their carriages and buggies and other manufactures were fairly put upon the market, this doubt gave way to pleasure and satisfaction among all who could appreciate home enterprise. Especially was the gratification complete among advertisers when they found they could purchase the carriages, etc., just as well made as those of the East, not inferior either in finish, and yet at a lower price—an actual saving of money, and the vexation of having to wait until an order could be sent East and the desired vehicle shipped. These manufactures of Messrs. Workman & Davis have now gained a first-class reputation, and they well merit it—a fact which will be duly impressed upon the minds of all who call at the bazaar, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

New Styles

In hats and caps being received daily at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s popular one price emporium, No. 139 Wood street.

A New Housekeeper's Guide.

A party who proposes to publish a new Housekeeper's Guide, sends to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following extracts from the forthcoming work:

Plain sauce—an interview with a Saratoga hotel clerk.

To make a good jam—ask my horse car conductor.

To boil a tongue—drink scalding coffee.

To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your old sweethearts where your wife can find it.

How to make an Indian loaf—give him a gallon of whisky.

How to make good puffs—send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

A plain loaf—a visit to the prairies.

How to make pi—jostle the printer's elbow.

To "bone" a turkey—take it when the poulterer is not looking.

To corn beef—feed your cattle at a brewery.

How to select a foul—ask the umpire of a base ball match.

A plain stew—a trip to an old-fashioned street railway car on a warm day.

How to dress beats—a horsewhip is a good thing to dress beats with, especially if he be a dead beat.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Johnson, St. Paul; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Ames, New Orleans; John Means, Ohio River; St. Johns, Keokuk. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

PERSONAL.

***Water melons are very cheap.

***Josiah Cohen is back again to business.

***Fat people are complaining of the hot weather.

***The warm weather has affected local politics some.

***George W. De Camp, Esq., is doing good work as a stump speaker.

***Hugh McNeill of Esq., of Allegheny, returned from Cape May yesterday.

***W. S. Eyster, of Huntsville, Alabama, formerly of Allegheny, is now on a brief visit to his friends here.

***Miss Proudfoot, of Boston, will put her foot down as leading lady at the New Opera house next season.

***The Hop Scotch Fever has revived among the boys and girls, to the annoyance of pedestrians who are in a hurry.

***Josiah Cohen, Esq., has returned home from his sea-shore, and is now preparing himself for the coming campaign.

***Prof. Neale has returned from a trip through the oil regions, where he has organized several Grant and Wilson clubs among the colored men.

***Colonel Joe Brown has taken the field in earnest, and is determined the Central Grant Club shall excel all his former efforts, which is saying a good deal.

***General Negley was in the city yesterday, helping the Grand Army of the Republic boys to complete their arrangements for the coming Soldiers' Convention.

***James E. Crow, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Fire Department, will spend the next week at Connoquenessing. During his absence Mr. John Lehman will act as chief.

***William McLaughlin, a resident of Allegheny, died Monday night from softening of the brain, superinduced by a severe beating which he received two years ago near the Union Depot from parties who robbed him.

***Mr. E. A. Montooth received a dispatch from New York last evening announcing that General Munk, a prominent German officer, will be in the city next week. The General will speak in German at the Concordia Garden, East Birmingham, next Monday evening, and in Allegheny, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

....Mr. J. C. McGill, a carpenter while at work on a building at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday, was badly cut by a hatchet falling on his head. He had left the hatchet sticking in the building at the top of a ladder, and by some means fell, striking him on the left temple, and cutting a very serious gash. Dr. Ure attended him and dressed the wound.

Hats and Caps

For fall wear arriving at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Republican County Executive Committee—Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Reports from Colored Voters.

A regular weekly meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday at Headquarters, Lincoln Club rooms, President Gross in the chair.

Reports from various committees were heard in order and it appeared that everything was in working order.

Mr. Woodson reported the organization of seven marching clubs in Pittsburgh and that they would turn out on Thursday evening and escort Hon. S. Garfielde to Allegheny City.

Mr. Neale presented the following:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Allegheny County Executive Committee: The Sub Committee of Organization, respectfully submit for your judicious consideration, the subjoined brief report: We have had, according to instructions from you, a satisfactory interview with the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mr. McBier, who enters fully into the spirit of our movements, &c., and gives it his endorsement. The North Side is organizing. Grant, Wilson and Hartranft